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XINHUA VIEWS UN DEBATE ON MIDDLE EAST

OW080834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 8 Oct 81

["Roundup: U.N. Debate Mirrors Middle-East Situation" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, October 7 (XINHUA correspondent Wu Renshou) -- The Middle East tension was one of the major pressing issues heatedly discussed during the past fortnight of general debate at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly. Israel once again became the target of condemnation by this international forum for aggravating the tense Middle East situation in the past several months.

The past year witnessed the shadow of a crisis looming large in the Middle East as the result of a series of Israel's military provocation against Arab countries including the bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactor and the air attack on the Lebanese capital. Representatives from many Third World countries particularly the Arab countries angrily inveighed against the aggressive acts of Israel.

Just as the foreign minister of the United Arab Emirates has pointed out, the interval between the last and the current sessions of the U.N. General Assembly had been characterized "by the persistence of Israel in its aggressive policies." Speaking about the bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactor and the air raid of Beirut, representatives from some Arab countries noted that these Israeli attacks constituted a line in the chain of policies to impose Israel's hegemony over its neighbours.

Right after the escalation of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the United States announced last month its decision to establish "strategic collaboration" with Israel. This announcement took the Arab countries by surprise. The Arab Group in the United Nations voiced opposition to the U.S.-Israel "strategic alliance." Rashid 'Abdallah, foreign minister of the United Arab Emirates, pointed out that the alliance "constitutes an encouragement to Israel to persist in its aggressive and expansionist policies."

It is noteworthy that despite 30 years of debate in the United Nations, the Palestinian people are still bearing the burden of military occupation. Many Third World countries held that so long as the Palestine problem, the core of the Middle East question, remains unsolved, there will be no peace and security in the Middle East.

With a view to defusing the Arab-Israeli conflict, Saudi Crown Prince Fahd proposed an eight-point Mideast peace plan two months ago calling for Israel's withdrawal from its occupied-Arab lands, the establishment of a Palestinian state, and the recognition of the right for all the countries in the region to live in peace. This plan won quite a number of supporters. Bahrain Foreign Minister Al Khalifa urged the U.N. Security Council to adopt the above-mentioned eight points as framework for a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question.

Western Europe and Japan expressed the hope that peace and stability would be restored in that region. Lord Carrington, foreign secretary of the United Kingdom, said that the European Community believed it had a distinctive role to play in the search for a negotiated, comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question.

The Soviet-American confrontation also found expression in the world body. Both of them are busy carrying out their intensive activities inside and outside the U.N. conference hall. In his speech at the General Assembly, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko assailed without naming the U.S. policy in the Middle East, and called for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East with participation of all parties concerned, apparently including the Soviet Union, as a counter-measure against the peace process of the Middle East in the pattern of the Camp David accord set by the United States.

He also uttered bitter remarks against Israel. However, 38 hours later, he turned out to be a wooer at a private meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, obviously, with a view to sabotaging the anti-Soviet "U.S.-Israel alliance."

The assassination yesterday of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat brings a new element into the superpowers' contention. People here held that the super-powers' rivalry not only has made the Middle East problem more complicated and more difficult to solve, but also has brought new turbulence and instability to the oil-rich region. The daily-intensified rivalry in the Middle East runs counter to the will and interests of the peoples of the Middle East as well as other Third World countries and even the Second World countries.

COMMONWEALTH MEETING ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON WORLD SITUATION

OWO71922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Melbourne, October 7 (XINHUA) -- The Commonwealth heads of government meeting concluded here this afternoon with a final communique which elaborates the Commonwealth leaders' position on various world political and economic problems.

The communique said, "The heads of government were conscious that they were meeting at a time when there was a growing sense of insecurity among the people of the world. They expressed grave disquiet at the marked deterioration that had taken place in international relations since their last meeting."

On Afghanistan, it said, "The heads of government expressed grave concern at the situation in and around Afghanistan and its implications both for the region's peace and stability and for international security." The heads of government called "urgently for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference."

The communique said the heads of government "were gravely concerned by the continuing tension in Southeast Asia arising especially from the armed conflict in Kampuchea which affected the peace and security of the whole region." They "reaffirmed their support for the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states and the inadmissibility of the use of force in international relations." They agreed on the urgent need for a comprehensive political settlement, reaffirmed the right of the people of the region to self-determination and called for the speedy withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea.

The Commonwealth leaders condemned the apartheid system of South Africa and reaffirmed their determination to ensure that the people of Namibia should be allowed without further delay to exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

The heads of government recognised that a "just and lasting settlement" of the Middle East problem "should be on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolution and recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people, including their inalienable right to homeland, as well as the right of all states in the region to live in peace within secure borders."

The communique pointed out that "it was vital for the peace and stability of the region that all people of the South Pacific should be given the opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination." The Commonwealth leaders "welcomed the decision by the South Pacific forum to send a mission to France to discuss the future of the French territory of New Caledonia."

Reviewing the economy of the Western world, the heads of government "recognised that they were meeting at a time of economic crisis. Recession was persisting and was accompanied by stubborn high inflation and rising levels of unemployment and under-employment."

The communique then noted the heads of government "expressed the hope that Cancun (summit) would make a bold start by putting international economic co-operation on a new and constructive course; and that it would unequivocally reaffirm the commitment to global negotiations, thus giving a much needed political impetus to those negotiators. They resolved to make every effort to remove obstacles to an early start to the global negotiations." On global negotiations, the Commonwealth leaders "recognised the need for immediate and effective action in such critical areas as trade, energy, food and money and finance, and called on leaders of all countries, without prejudice to the global round of negotiations, to join them in commitment to such action."

The heads of government had accepted the invitation of the Government of India to hold their next meeting in India, the communique said.

AUSTRALIAN MARXIST-LENINISTS, OTHERS GREET NATIONAL DAY

OW071636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Several foreign parties and progressive organizations have sent messages to the CCP Central Committee, congratulating the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Among those sending the messages were the central executive and membership of the people's National Congress of Guyana, chairman of the central committee of the Communist Party of Australia (M.L.) E.F. Hill, the Politbureau of Dominican Labour Party, and chairman of the Revolutionary Leftist Union of Peru Rolando Brena Pantoja.

BRIEFS

AERONAUTICAL HYDRAULIC SYSTEM MEETING -- Beijing, 25 Sep (XINHUA) -- The 10th meeting of the aeronautical hydraulic pressure system and its branch technical committee under the International Standardization Organization was held in Beijing from 21 to 25 September. This was the second time that meeting of this organization was held in China. Attending the meeting were 26 representatives from the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union, West Germany and China. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1313 GMT 25 Sep 81 OW]

HAIG COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD EGYPT

OW080230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0154 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Secretary of State Alexander Haig at a press conference here today expressed his "shock and dismay at the tragic assassination of President as-Sadat" and "great concern at this juncture any effort by external powers to manipulate the tragic event of the last 24 hours."

He said "efforts to achieve peace must not ignore threats from forces inside and outside of the region, forces whose interests are antagonistic to the independence of every country in the area. Accordingly, the United States is pledged to work with Egypt and with our other friends in the region to build a structure of relationships which would protect and advance our mutual interests in the Middle East."

According to information available to the U.S. on the death of President as-Sadat, Haig said, "It was an assassination, not a coup d'etat. And the base of this assassination was a group of fundamentalists, religious fanatics, centered not exclusively but primarily inside military units." Nevertheless, he pointed out that there is a backdrop of propaganda from certain capitals and that "it is the U.S. view that the period ahead is one which must be a reflection, an evolution of the reflection, of the desires of the people of Egypt, and we intend to be [in] strong partnership with Egypt in assisting on that reality."

He said, "Our pursuit of peace in the Middle East must continue to be guided by the Camp David accord." "We have been greatly heartened to hear from the Vice-President of Egypt Mubarak and the Egyptian Government that Egypt shares our views about the importance of continuing the work begun by President as-Sadat. The U.S. looks forward to further cooperation with Egypt as we strive to achieve the peace and security of that area."

"I think I can commit this government, with the approval of President Reagan this morning, to affirm dedication of continued American support to the government and people of Egypt," he added.

Haig said during Mubarak's visit to Washington last week, he had discussed with U.S. leaders a wide range of current Middle East problems including the sense of urgency felt in Egypt for progress in the peace process within the Camp David framework and the concern over outside threat to Sudan.

Haig said that he is seeking to recognize that a strategic consensus has developed in recent years as a consequence of Soviet direct or indirect activities in the region. "All these activities have heightened the concern of the leaders of the Arab world as they see a new face of Soviet imperialism. Now it is vitally important that American policy should not ignore that reality but attempt to shape our own policy in view of it."

Answering to a question on possible Soviet meddling in the current situation, Haig said "they know that we consider that relationship (with Egypt) vital to our interests in the region and that we would treat it accordingly." He stressed that with the death of As-Sadat, U.S. relationship with Saudi Arabia becomes even more important for the sake of "the peace process, stability of the region and in the longterm interests of Israel." He strongly advised the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia as scheduled.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS U.S. BUSINESSMAN

OW071505 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met at the Great Hall of the People here this evening with Gerhard Neumann, adviser of General Electric Company, U.S.A. They had a friendly conversation. Later, Liao Chengzhi hosted a banquet in honor of Mr and Mrs Neumann.

BO YIBO MEETS WITH JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION

OW071608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Bo Yibo today met with a delegation from the Kobe Association for the Promotion of International Trade of Japan, led by its President Zhengji Umeda.

In a cordial talk, Bo Yibo praised the Kobe association for its efforts to promote Sino-Japanese friendship and the development of economic relations and trade between Kobe and China. Bo Yibo also briefed the visitors on China's economic readjustment.

Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, was present at the meeting.

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN MEETS JAPANESE BUDDHIST GROUP

OW071528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with the second Buddhist delegation from the Japan-China Friendship Kurodani Headquarters, Japan.

The delegation is led by Kakujun Inaoka, vice-president of the Japan-China Friendship Jyodo Association of the Pure Land School of Buddhism and head of the Konkai Komyo Temple of the Jyodo headquarters, Japan, having Jitsuo Fujii, head of the Zojyo temple of Jyodo, as adviser.

In a cordial talk, the vice-chairman hoped the delegation's visit and religious activity in China would further the friendly relations between the people and the Buddhists of China and Japan.

Present at the meeting were Zhao Puchu, president of the Buddhist Association of China, and Qiao Liansheng, acting director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council.

BRIEFS

GANSU DELEGATION IN JAPAN -- After concluding its visit to Akita, Japan, the Gansu provincial delegation left Akita for Tokyo on the afternoon of 5 October. While in Akita, the delegation held two discussions with the Akita authorities on the coordination among industry, agriculture, foreign trade, culture, sports and tourism. A banquet was held 4 October. Xu Feiqing, deputy governor of the province and head of the delegation, spoke. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 7 Oct 81 SK]

LIAONING DELEGATION IN DPRK -- A delegation of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee headed by Secretary Zhang Xincun returned to Shenyang this afternoon, completing its visit to north Pyongan Province, the DPRK. Chen Puru, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor, greeted the delegation at the Shenyang station. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 81 SK]

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN SHANDONG -- The 24-member Japanese youth delegation sponsored by the youth guidance department under the Japanese Prime Minister's Office arrived in Jinan on 23 September and paid a 3-day visit in the municipality. On arriving at Jinan, the delegation was greeted at the airport by (Luan Xiqin), vice chairman of the provincial youth federation; (Jiao Leian), chairman of the Jinan municipal youth federation; and responsible comrades concerned. On the evening of 23 September, the delegation was received and feted by Liu Zhongqian, deputy governor of the province. The delegation, accompanied by comrades concerned including (Luan Xiqin), left Jinan on the afternoon of 25 September for Qufu County, Taian Prefecture, to continue their visit. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Sep 81 SK]

FRG'S GENSCHER COMMENTS ON BEIJING TALKS

LD071252 Hamburg DPA in German 0952 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has said the Chinese leaders have stressed their "great interest" in long-term cooperation with the Federal Republic. At the end of his talks with deputy party leader Deng Xiaoping and other top Chinese officials, Genscher told newsmen in Beijing today that in the economic sphere in particular, the two countries saw opportunities for stronger cooperation. "I am leaving China with a good feeling," Genscher said.

Genscher described his 3 days of talks in Beijing as a "sincere, unpolemic, businesslike and realistic exchange of views." There was agreement with the Chinese Government on important international questions. The PRC is very concerned about the safeguarding of peace and is prepared to assume greater political responsibility in the world, which is demonstrated by the planned participation in the so-called North-South conference in Cancun, Mexico.

It was learned from Genscher's party that Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will meet Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for an exchange of views on the sidelines of the conference. A visit to Bonn by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua is also planned for spring.

Genscher said that in his talks he noted a strong interest in European developments. The Beijing officials questioned him in detail about the changes for a united Europe. It was learned from sources in the German delegation that the Chinese leaders had "more or less" shown understanding of Bonn's efforts to achieve a balance with the East. Brezhnev's planned visit to Bonn in November was not raised by the Chinese side, but Genscher himself explained Bonn's position on the talks with Moscow.

It is Genscher's impression that at the present time the policy of the Beijing leaders is concentrated on developments in their own country, and especially in the economic sphere. He told newsmen later that this had also been clear during his final talk with Deng Xiaoping, the most powerful man in Beijing.

Touching on current problems in German-Chinese trade, Genscher said the Chinese leaders want to extend the period for the contracts entered into with German companies and do not want to cancel them. Here he referred to negotiations between China and German companies that are to build a cold rolling mill in the new heavy industry center of Baoshan near Shanghai. It has been learned that Beijing has meanwhile given to understand in these negotiations that in contrast to earlier statements, the realization of the two stages of construction in Baoshan can be expected after all. The cold rolling mill will be completed in 3 years at the earliest, it is said.

It was learned in Beijing today on the sidelines of Genscher's visit that China will possibly be able to count on financial support from Bonn for development aid projects for the first time after 1982. Sources close to Genscher said he is in favor of capital aid of this sort and of the expansion of so-called "technical aid." Nothing was said about the amount of financial assistance envisaged. In the Federal budget DM15 million has been allocated for "technical aid," which is being granted this year for the first time and which is to finance, among other things, research projects and grants for young Chinese in the Federal Republic.

VARIATION TO FRG'S GENSCHER CONCLUDES VISIT TO BEIJING

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1458 GMT on 7 October carries a version of Deng Xiaoping's 7 October meeting with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the English version of which is published on pages G 1 and G 2 of the 7 October China DAILY REPORT under the title "FRG's Genscher Concludes Visit to Beijing," subtitled "Meets With Deng Xiaoping." The two versions have been compared and found to be identical except for the following variation:

Page G 2, last paragraph, first line should read...Also present were Huang Hua, vice premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs, Song Zhiguang, Chinese assistant minister...

ZHANG ZHONG MEETS FRENCH AIR SCHOOL DELEGATION

OW071508 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- A French air school delegation led by Colonel Pierre Pacalon, head of the training department of the air school of Salon of Provence, left here for Xian by air today.

Arriving here October 2, the French delegation, first of this kind, is on a reciprocal visit to China. A Chinese delegation of the aeronautical school of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army visited France last year.

During their stay in Beijing, the French guests visited a P.L.A. Air Force unit and saw a flight exhibition. They were entertained at a banquet given October 3 by Zhang Zhong, deputy chief of staff of the Air Force of the P.L.A.

PORTUGAL'S PEREIRA ON NATO'S MILITARY STRENGTH

OW070718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Lisbon, October 6 (XINHUA) -- The importance to augment the military strength of NATO was stressed again by Portuguese Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira at a press conference here today.

"The balance of defence power in West Europe against the Warsaw Treaty organization countries is being sabotaged," Pereira warned. "NATO must renovate its weapons and military equipment," for that was the only way that could lead to any "effective disarmament negotiations."

He reiterated Portugal's loyalty to NATO but said it would never become "any superpower's aircraft carrier."

Concerning the relationship with the Soviet Union, Pereira pointed out that Portugal wished to promote trade with the Soviet Union, but politically, obstacles unfavourable to the development of such relations existed between the two countries.

RENMIN RIBAO DELEGATION LEAVES MADRID FOR HOME

OW061227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Madrid, October 5 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation from China headed by the paper's deputy editor-in-chief Wang Ruoshui concluded its visit to Spain and left Madrid for home today.

The delegation arrived here on September 24 at the invitation of the Communist Party of Spain to attend the party's annual celebration.

The delegation had broad contacts with comrades of the Spanish Communist Party. General Secretary of the C.P.S. Santiago Carrillo received the delegation on September 29. Vice-President of the Congress of Deputies of the Spanish Parliament and member of the Executive Committee of the C.P.S. Central Committee, Ignacio Gallego also received the delegation.

The Chinese delegation visited MUNDO OBRERO organ of the C.P.S. Central Committee, in Madrid and toured Granada.

CCP WORKERS' DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR YUGOSLAVIA

OW071306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of Chinese Communist Party's workers led by Wang Guangyu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and secretary of the Anhui provincial party committee, left Beijing by air today for a friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Liu Xinquan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador to China.

BEIJING FESTIVITIES MARK GDR NATIONAL DAY

Friendship Association Reception

OW061233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a cocktail film reception here this afternoon to celebrate the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

Chu Tunan, vice-president of the association, was the host. Helmut Liebermann, GDR ambassador to China, and officials of the embassy attended the reception.

Ambassador Hosts Party

OW071304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Helmut Liebermann, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to China, gave a cocktail party at the embassy here today in celebration of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic.

Among the guests were Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Zhou Peiyuan, Zhang Canming and other leading members of departments concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

CZECHOSLOVAK ATTACHE HOSTS ARMY DAY RECEPTION

OW051304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Col. Zedenek Kutal, military and air attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy here, and his wife gave a cocktail party here today in celebration of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Among the guests were Qiu Weigao, deputy commander of the Beijing Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and military attaches from various embassies in Beijing.

LEADERS EXTEND CONDOLENCES AT EGYPTIAN EMBASSY

06081306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang, Vice-Chairman Wei Guoqing of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua and Vice-Chairman Burhan Shahidi of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference went to the Egyptian Embassy here today to extend their condolences on the death of President Anwar as-Sadat.

Wreaths sent by N.P.C. Chairman Ye Jianying, Premier Zhao Ziyang, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Defense and the Beijing municipal people's government were placed in the embassy hall. The Chinese leaders stood in silent tribute before the portrait of As-Sadat.

Premier Zhao told Egyptian Ambassador to China 'Izz al-'Arab Amin Ibrahim, "I am here to express deep condolences on the death of President as-Sadat on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. We hope that the Egyptian Government and people will turn their grief into strength and continue to work for the accomplishment of the noble goal of Egypt and the whole Arab nation."

He also expressed the conviction that the friendship and cooperation between China and Egypt will develop continuously. He asked the ambassador to convey the sincere regards of Chairman Ye Jianying and of his own for Acting President Sufi Abu Talib and Vice-President Husni Mubarak.

Among those extending their condolences at the embassy were Vice-Foreign Minister He Ying, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Yang Yong and leading members of other government departments, the Beijing Municipality and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF PLO'S 'ARAFAT IN BEIJING

Zhao Hosts 7 Oct Banquet

06071707 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People here tonight to welcome a delegation from the Palestine Liberation Organization led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the P.L.O. Executive Committee and general commander of the Palestinian revolutionary forces.

The flag of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the national flag of China were hung side by side in the banquet hall. The banquet started with a military band playing both the song of the Palestinian guerrillas and the Chinese National Anthem. Premier Zhao Ziyang and Chairman 'Arafat spoke at the banquet.

Among those attending the banquet were Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and leading members of other government departments, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Beijing municipal people's government.

Among the guests were Tayib 'Abd ar-Rahim Mahmud, head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beijing, and all members of the mission.

Prior to the banquet, Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Chairman 'Arafat and his party.

Zhao 7 Oct Banquet Speech

OW071712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today the Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle for restoring national rights and regaining their lost territory. He spoke at a banquet for the delegation from the Palestinian Liberation Organization led by Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Describing 'Arafat as an old friend of the Chinese people, Zhao Ziyang said, "The heroic Palestinian people, under the leadership of the P.L.O. headed by 'Arafat, and with the sympathy and support of the Arab countries and peoples and justice-upholding countries and peoples of the world, have persisted in valiant struggles in the military, diplomatic and other fields, and made extremely valuable achievements."

"Today," he said, "the cause for liberation of the Palestinian people has won extensive support from the people of the world. The P.L.O. has become an important political force active in both the Middle East and international arenas."

Explaining China's position on the Middle East issue, Zhao Ziyang said the essence of the issue is the Palestine problem. "In order to solve the Middle East issue, it is essential to force Israel to withdraw from the Arab territory, including Jerusalem, it occupied in 1967 and restore the Palestinian people's national rights including return to their homeland, national self-determination and the right to build their own state. The P.L.O., as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, should participate in the all-round and just settlement of the Middle East problem."

He said, "We have stated the fraternal unity between Palestine and the other Arab countries and among the Arab countries is the most powerful weapon to oppose aggression for Arab nations and also is a reliable guarantee for victory of the just cause of the Arab people."

"We are sure the Arab countries will eventually place the fight against enemies before everything else, gradually eliminate differences, and make advances hand in hand," he said.

The Chinese premier strongly condemned Israel for obstinately clinging to its policy of aggression and expansion, and for ceaseless provocations, which have brought untold sufferings to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

Zhao Ziyang strongly condemned the superpowers for harming and sacrificing the interests of the Palestinian and Arab people, and for contention and expansion in the Middle East.

Zhao Ziyang expressed his deep condolences on the death of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat yesterday. He said, "We sincerely hope the Egyptian Government and people will turn grief into strength, closely unite and strengthen the great Arab nations' cooperation, and continuously make efforts to safeguard national independence and territorial integrity, to oppose outside aggression and subversion and to realize Egypt's and the Arab nations' high goals." Zhao Ziyang said, "The Chinese Government and people will, as always, continue to firmly support the Egyptian people's just struggle."

'Arafat 7 Oct Banquet Speech

OW071903 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- "The Palestinian people's commitment against aggression is firmer than ever before. We are fully confident of winning victory no matter how great the difficulty and how much the cost," said Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and general commander of the Palestinian revolutionary forces, here today.

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He spoke at a banquet given this evening in his honor by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. 'Arafat pointed out the Palestinian revolution is today facing difficulties, hardships and dangers. However, he said, "Since the Palestinian people launched their just struggle, it has become stronger with the help of their just-minded and freedom-loving friends in the world."

'Arafat denounced the United States for pursuing a policy in support of Zionism. "This policy infringes upon the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, supports the side of aggression so as to exploit the people in this region, and keep it split and backward," he said.

He said the Palestinian people's just cause, in accordance with international law and the related United Nations' resolutions, includes the realization of their inalienable national rights to return to their homeland, to exercise national self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian territory with Jerusalem as its capital.

"Before our armed revolution, we cemented a solid relationship with China. Such relations ensured us support and assistance during our long and arduous struggle. We are proud of it," he said.

In conclusion, 'Arafat toasted the further consolidation and development of the historic friendship between the people of Palestine and China.

AFP on 'Arafat Speech

OW071948 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Oct, (AFP) -- Total disagreement between China and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat broke into the open here today at a banquet given of Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang in honour of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

Mr. Zhao, in his speech, described Mr. as-Sadat's death as a "great misfortune," adding: "We are deeply saddened."

Mr. 'Arafat, who arrived here today for an official four-day visit, said the assassination sounded the death knell of the Camp David peace accord signed by Mr. as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in March 1979.

"We are witnessing today the initial phase of breakdown of the Camp David agreements, marked by the collapse of one of its symbols. We were convinced the dark days Egypt was going through would not last long," Mr. 'Arafat said.

Sources in Mr. 'Arafat's entourage said that the PLO chief would attend Chinese military maneuvers on Friday.

Mr. 'Arafat told journalists he would be leaving Beijing on Saturday for North Korea and would proceed to Japan on Monday before visiting Vietnam.

Places Wreath at Heroes Monument

OW080244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0221 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and general commander of the Palestinian revolutionary forces, and his party placed a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes on Tiananmen Square here this morning in the company of Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying.

Later, the Palestinian guests paid respects to the remains of late Chairman Mao Zedong in the memorial hall.

XINHUA COMMENTS ON PLO'S ROLE IN MIDDLE EAST

OW080844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 8 Oct 81

["Roundup: PLO's Proposition Realized" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) after 17 years of military campaigning since its formation in June 1964 is now firmly established as the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people. This has come about as a result of arduous struggles for the recovery of the homeland and for the Palestinian people's right of existence, and the steady pushing of the sacred cause. It has now become a force that cannot be ignored in the Middle East political arena.

During the last few years, this organization, led by its Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, has expanded its armed forces and valiantly persisted in armed struggle. It has simultaneously carried out political and diplomatic activities in furtherance of its policy, established unity with Arab and other Third World countries. It has achieved ever wider support from Western European countries. The combination of political and diplomatic activities and armed struggle has become a major step towards the establishment of a Palestine state.

Chairman 'Arafat recently stated that his organization was determined to persist in a protracted war with Israel and that it would never lay down its arms until an independent Palestine state was established. He also called on the Palestinian people to tightly clasp their guns for what he succinctly described as "the guarantee of victory." During recent years the Palestine armed forces have courageously resisted the Israeli aggressors despite heavy odds ganged against them and by their operations in Lebanon last August, thwarted an attack by Israeli aggressors.

'Arafat also pointed out that his organization has no wish to eliminate anyone. He stated, "We love peace and commit ourselves to defend peace. Our goal is to achieve peace."

Divergent views on policy exist within the ranks of the PLO and under the leadership of Chairman 'Arafat, the PLO has by tactical adjustments of its policies and strategies, endeavoured to reduce these internal differences, and promote unity in its ranks. At its 15th congress in Damascus last April, the PLO National Council endorsed the struggle targets formulated by 'Arafat, and approved his suggested strategies for the carrying out of the struggle.

Early in August Saudi Crown Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-Aziz put forward an eight-point suggestion for the solution of the Middle East problem by peaceful means. The PLO immediately voiced its approval and support of this suggestion. And in mid August recommended a three-stage peaceful programme for the solution of the Middle East problem. The three stages are: First, Israel to withdraw from the territories it has occupied since 1976; second, a transition period under the supervision of the United Nations; third, a U.N. organized international conference, participants in which should be delegated by all sides, including Israel and Palestine, and the discussion focussed on all the outstanding questions.

This PLO programme was based on the actualities of the international situation and included the positive factors of numerous proposals from all parts of the world for the solution of the Middle East problem. This programme has won widespread public support.

The PLO peace plan and Saudi Arabia's eight-point proposal, which is supported by the PLO are a manifestation of the desire of the people in the countries of the region for a policy of peaceful co-existence. 'Arafat has made it quite clear that he supports the policy but does not agree to Israel's demand that it should first be recognised as a separate entity.

Events have demonstrated that it is not the PLO which regards the annihilation of Israel as its major target, and that the Israel leading clique regards the Palestinians as the main enemy and seeks to destroy it.

However, the Palestinian people and their sole and legitimate representative -- the Organization of Palestine Liberation will never be annihilated, as 'Arafat has already declared following the victorious achievements over Israel through armed confrontation last August. He then declared, the Palestinian revolution has reinforced its manpower, and will continue its armed struggle against Israel. Palestinians will not fall easy victims to Israel. The Israelis will eventually have to recognize this fact and accept the Palestinian's right to existence.

GENG BIAO MEETS OMANI CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION

OW081241 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Geng Biao met and had a cordial talk with a civil aviation delegation from the Sultanate of Oman at the Great Hall of the People here today.

The delegation is led by Muhammad (Rajab al-Baomar), director general of civil aviation department of Oman's Ministry of Communications.

Shen Tu, director general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China [CAAC], was present at the meeting.

Prior to the meeting, Lin Zheng, deputy director general of CAAC, and delegation leader (Al-Baomar) initialed an agreement on air transport between China and Oman.

The delegation arrived here October 5 for a visit at the invitation of China's General Administration of Civil Aviation.

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN MEETS RWANDA YOUTH DELEGATION

OW071610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met with a youth delegation from Rwanda led by Kanyarushoki Claver, director general of youth affairs of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, in the Great Hall of the People here today.

The guests arrived October 4 at the invitation of the CYL Central Committee. They were honored at a banquet hosted by Liu Weiming, member of the secretariat of the CYL Central Committee. The delegation will soon leave Beijing for other parts of the country.

BRIEFS

PRC-KUWAIT TRADE CENTER -- Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) -- The Kuwait-Beijing trade center run jointly by the Beijing General Foreign Trade Corporation and the United Trading Group of Kuwait will be inaugurated in Kuwait on September 25 and an exhibition of Beijing's export commodities will be held. This is the fourth overseas joint venture run by the Beijing General Foreign Trade Center with other firms. The three other joint ventures are in Tokyo, New York and Macao. The Kuwait-Beijing trade center will handle all kinds of export commodities from Beijing and commodities from other places in China as well as from other countries and regions. With the occasion of the trade center, an exhibition of Beijing's export commodities will be held in Kuwait between September 25 and October 5. On show will be more than 3,000 products, including textiles, garments, daily necessities, arts and crafts, jewelry, carpets, drawnwork articles, native produce, animal by-products and foodstuffs. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 16 Sep 81 OW]

COVERAGE OF VENEZUELAN SPORTS DELEGATION TOUR

Li Menghua at Banquet

OW261730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Venezuela sports delegation was honored at a banquet given by the Chinese State Physical Culture and Sports Commission here this evening. The 12-member delegation is led by Oswaldo Borges, president of the Venezuela National Sports Institute. The delegation includes 4 members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Li Menghua, minister in charge of the commission, and Regulo Burelli Rivas, Venezuelan ambassador to China, were present at the banquet.

Talks were held here this afternoon on arranging sports exchanges for next year, developing sports cooperation and other problems concerning bilateral relations. A protocol will be signed in a few days.

The Venezuelan visitors arrived here yesterday.

Meets With Yang Jingren

OW281230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA) -- Yang Jingren, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a friendly conversation with the visiting Venezuelan sports delegation led by Oswaldo Borges, president of the Venezuela National Sports Institute, here today.

Present at the meeting were Li Menghua, minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Dr. Regulo Burelli Rivas, Venezuelan ambassador to China.

Sports Plan Signed

OW051127 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1432 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (XINHUA) -- The PRC and the Republic of Venezuela signed a physical culture exchange plan for 1982 in Beijing this morning.

Li Menghua, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Oswaldo Borges, head of the visiting Venezuelan sports delegation and president of the Venezuelan National Sports Institute, signed the plan on behalf of their respective organizations.

Regulo Burelli Rivas, Venezuelan ambassador to China, gave a return reception for the visiting delegation at the Venezuelan Embassy at noon today. Minister Li Menghua attended the reception.

Ji Pengfei Meets Canadian Broadcasting President

OW061234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with Albert W. Johnson, president of the Canadian Broadcasting Company.

Present on the occasion were Zhang Xiangshan, director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, and A.A. Lomas, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Canadian Embassy here.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson arrived in Beijing October 3 and were entertained at a banquet given by Zhang Xiangshan. They will soon leave Beijing to visit Xian and Shanghai before going home.

1911 REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES BEGIN

Participants Arrive

OW071802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- More than 180 guests including foreigners and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao have arrived in Beijing to participate in the activities marking the 70th anniversary of China's 1911 revolution.

More than 50 come from Hong Kong, Macao, the United States, Japan, Canada, France, Switzerland and Thailand.

Among them are 28 who took part in the 1911 revolution, or worked with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, leader of the revolution. Some had been Sun Yat-sen's body-guards.

The guests also include Sun Yat-sen's relatives, children of participants in the revolution, relatives of Overseas Chinese and foreigners who supported Sun Yat-sen in his revolutionary activities, and family members of Kuomintang veterans.

The oldest guest is 100-year-old Sun Mofu, member of the Central Research Institute of Culture and History. Sixteen of the guests are more than 90 years old and 17 are in their 80s.

Compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and foreign guests will also visit Wuhan, Nanjing and Guangzhou after attending commemorations in Beijing.

Exhibition Opens

OW071336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- An exhibition commemorating the 70th anniversary of China's 1911 revolution opened here today at the Sun Yat-sen memorial hall in Zhongshan Park.

Victory in the revolution which overthrew China's last feudal dynasty, the Qing, and was led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen came on October 10, 1911.

About 400 photographs and historical relics on display give a comprehensive survey of the 1911 revolution. The exhibits also show the historic contributions the revolution made by ending China's feudal autocratic monarchy which had been in power for more than 2,000 years. It also opened the way to realization of thorough-going democratic and socialist revolutions.

Among the articles on display are many valuable historical relics including: photos showing the founding of the Ton Meng Hui (the Chinese revolutionary league headed by Sun Yat-sen) at home and abroad; notes written by the revolutionary martyrs Xu Xilin, Huang Xing and Fang Shengdong on the eve of their execution; the imperial edict on the abdication of Xuan Tong, the last emperor of the Qing Dynasty; the certificates of appointment and several decrees issued by Sun Yat-sen when he took office as provisional president; and the provisional constitution of the Republic of China proclaimed at Nanjing March 11, 1912. Also exhibited is the list of the alternate executive committee members of the first national congress of the Kuomintang in Sun Yat-sen's handwriting. Mao Zedong, late chairman of the communist party and Lin Boqu and Qu Qiubai, early leaders of the Communist Party were among the members.

The exhibition is jointly sponsored by the national commemoration preparatory committee and the Chinese historical museum.

Among the visitors today were guests both from home and abroad who have been invited to Beijing to take part in commemorating activities.

Overseas Chinese Forum

OW080414 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1400 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Overseas Chinese, the Central Committee of China Zhi Gong Dang and the Overseas Chinese section of the CPPCC National Committee today held a forum at the CPPCC National Committee auditorium to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

More than 150 people attended the forum including returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents residing in Beijing, personnel handling Overseas Chinese affairs, representatives of Chinese nationals residing in foreign countries and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao. Also present were Lin Xiude, Lian Guan and Peng Guanghan, deputy directors of the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs under the State Council; Li Xiaolu [2621 1366 6424], deputy secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee; Huang Dingchen and Wu Chan, chairman and vice chairman of the China Zhi Gong Dang; Zhuang Mingli and Hong Sisi, vice chairmen of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; and responsible persons of the All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen and the Beijing municipal returned Overseas Chinese association.

The participants spoke emotionally about the historical significance of 1911 revolution and the role of the Overseas Chinese in this revolution. They pointed out: The 1911 revolution raised the curtain on the Chinese democratic revolution and overthrew the rule of the imperial Qing Dynasty thereby ending the autocratic monarchy in China and opening up a broad revolutionary road for the Chinese people. They pledged to carry forward the patriotic spirit in the new long march and strive to build a strong and prosperous motherland in the same spirit displayed by the Overseas Chinese during the 1911 revolution.

Participants at the forum were very happy about Chairman Ye Jianying's statement. They said that Chairman Ye Jianying had elaborated on the policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful reunification. This is the cherished aspiration of returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents and Chinese nationals residing in foreign countries, they said. We must make sustained efforts and act in the role of a bridge and contribute our share to the reunification of the motherland. In his written statement, Zhuang Xuquan, chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, said: All sorts of feelings well up in my mind as I, an old Overseas Chinese who joined the Tong Meng Hui, look back over the course of development of the Chinese revolution over the past 70 years. I earnestly hope that the KMT authorities would value highly the interests of the Chinese nation, think about our posterity and return early to the road of cooperation between the KMT and the CCP championed by Dr Sun Yat-sen so that the two parties will cooperate for the third time. At the forum, comrades engaged in the study of the history of Overseas Chinese expressed the hope that the KMT authorities would allow those scholars of Overseas Chinese history in Taiwan to engage in academic exchange and to exchange information on the results of their research.

Peng Chong Speaks at Meeting

OW071820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Veterans of China's 1911 revolution today met in the Great Hall of the People to mark the revolution's 70th anniversary and the party's recent call for reunification of Taiwan with the mainland.

The 1911 revolution, led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, overthrew the last of China's imperial dynasties. Veterans of that uprising were asked to attend a discussion and banquet sponsored by the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

The chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Ye Jianying, on September 30, issued a nine-point plan for the reunification of Taiwan with the mainland. It has received headlines and wide discussion throughout the nation.

Today's discussion was presided over by Liu Lantao, vice-chairman of the CPPCC and first deputy head of the United Front Work Department. He said: "The 1911 revolution was a great democratic revolution in China. Many of you present here today were participants and valiant fighters then.

"At the time, when we are commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, Chairman Ye Jianying has elaborated on the policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland. This has created a favorable climate for the reunification of the motherland and all people are elated by it."

Peng Chong, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, also spoke at the meeting.

"The veterans here have all experienced both the old China and the new. They are qualified to educate the future generations in patriotism and work for the unity of the Chinese nation."

He wished the veterans a long life and hoped they would work for China's development.

Several of the veterans themselves addressed the meeting. One said, "China has a history of thousands of years. The nation has a tremendous power of cohesion. Those who bow before it hand down a good reputation. Those who resist leave a name marred through the ages.

"Chairman Ye Jianying's nine-point statement represents the feelings of the Chinese people. We hope Mr Chiang Ching-kuo and the Taiwan authorities will comply with the historical trend and the will of the people and contribute their share to the reunification of the motherland and the development of the country."

Participants from the revolution and former assistants of Sun Yat-sen attending the meeting included Ding Cesan, Shangguan Wuchen, Wang Zhaopei, Tian Huan, Sun Mofu, Li Jiezhi, Zheng Naiyan, Zhang Meng, Zhang Tianfang, Zhang Rentian, Zhou Wuyi, Jin Hongsheng, Xiang Xiong Xiao, Fan Liang, Fan Yusui, Gao Yuancheng, Gao Liheng, Cao Sihui and Dou Yinsan.

Present were family members of the revolution participants Song Jiaoren, Zhang Taiyan, Cai O, Feng Yuxiang and Li Yuanhong.

Also present at the discussion and banquet were leading members of the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee and related democratic parties, including Li Wei Han, Hu Juewen, Ji Fang, Hu Yuzhi, Hu Ziang, Qian Changzhao, Huang Dingchen and Cai Xiao.

Xu Xiangqian Meets Lam Sum Lee

OWO71617 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Xu Xiangqian, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, met and had a cordial talk here today with former Kuomintang Lieutenant General Lam Sum Lee and his wife Mary Kuo Lee who have come from the United States for activities on the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

This was a happy reunion of old schoolmates because Xu Xiangqian and Lam Sum Lee were graduates from Whampoa Military Academy in the 1920s, as well as Yan Kuiyao, Zheng Dongguo, Hou Jingru, Huang Wei and Qin Yizhi who were present.

Lam Sum Lee said: "The policy on Taiwan's return to the motherland elaborated by Chairman Ye Jianying enjoy popular support. If Mr. Chiang Ching-kuo responds positively, he will be contributing to the unity of the Chinese nation and the reunification of the motherland. This is the best way out for him. I hope that Mr. Chiang Ching-kuo will accept Chairman Ye's proposal and bring about cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party for the third time so as to be remembered by the generations to come."

Xu Xiangqian said: "The Chinese Communist Party cooperated with the Kuomintang twice in history. Now it is up to Mr. Chiang Ching-kuo."

He also gave an account of the domestic situation to Lam Sum Lee and Mary Kuo Lee and suggested that they should spend some time going round the country.

Ping Jiesan, deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, attended the meeting.

After the meeting, Xu Xiangqian gave a dinner for the couple.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES 1911 REVOLUTION

HK070823 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Li Kan [2621 0170]: "An Important Historical Lesson of the 1911 Revolution"]

[Text] On 10 October 1911, the sound of gunfire of the Wuchang uprising marked the doom of the Qing Dynasty and also meant the end of the feudal monarchy which had dragged on in the country for more than 2,000 years. Ancient China had begun a new historical era.

This democratic revolution, led by the capitalist class represented a large epoch-making transformation in the history of China. It did not follow the circular style of dynastic changes that had occurred in the past. On the contrary, in the eastern part of the globe, over China's vast domain, the first emblem of a democratic republic had been hoisted.

Nevertheless, while the 1911 revolution emerged victorious at a dazzling speed, its demise and defeat came just as quickly.

When evaluating the historical lesson of the failure of the 1911 revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "A national revolution requires a vast transformation of the rural villages. No such transformation took place in the 1911 revolution; hence it was a failure." ("Report on an Investigation on the Peasant Movement in Henan") This evaluation conformed with historical reality and was extremely penetrating. To state that the 1911 revolution lacked a vast transformation of the rural villages meant in reality, that no real revolution had taken place in the rural villages. Outside of the change in form of the local government, the social economic structure and social order in the rural villages had remained entirely unchanged. This does not mean that the 1911 revolution had no effect on the rural villages. Far less does it mean that in the rural villages the atmosphere of revolution did not exist or that the peasants did not feel the need for revolution. Rather, it means that the capitalist class and the revolutionaries who led this revolution lacked the understanding, either in theory or in actual practice, of the important nature of the problem of the rural villages and of the peasants. In reality, they were unable to tackle the problem of the rural villages and that of the peasants of China.

Now that the 1911 revolution occurred a full 70 years ago, if we wish to take this revolution as an important historical lesson and examine the reasons for its success and failure in regard to the problem of the rural villages and that of the peasants, then we must make an objective survey and analysis of history. It is not sufficient merely to condemn the subjective mistakes of the revolutionaries of the capitalist class.

The peasant problem constituted the basic problem of the democratic revolution of the capitalist class. It was precisely because the revolutionaries of the capitalist class did not, or were unable to, do anything in connection with this problem that they lost their most massive allies and their most powerful support which resulted in their failure.

This being the case, we should ask how the revolutionaries of the capitalist class actually fared both in understanding and in actual practice in connection with the peasant problem and the problem of establishing revolutionary governments in the rural villages.

First, the great majority of the revolutionaries could not see the enormous strength of the peasants and their desire for revolution. They were unable to depend on, and lead, the peasants to wage a revolutionary struggle. In their view, the high-level bureaucratic officials, despotic gentry, landlords and rich merchants who belonged to the "higher social stratum" were not concerned with revolution and were actually opposed to revolution but the barefoot and ignorant peasants who belonged to the "lower social stratum" were hardly qualified to shoulder the heavy burden of the revolution. Only they themselves, representing the "middle social stratum," that is to say, the middle and small capitalist class, and the intellectuals had the foresight and were the pillars in support of the revolution. They believed that only they, the revolutionary patriots who cherished the goal of salvaging the country and the people, and who would go around campaigning for the revolutionary cause and were ready to sacrifice their lives, could readily overthrow the Qing Dynasty and establish the republic. The hundreds of millions of peasants would then welcome with open arms the recovery of the motherland and find themselves freed from their sufferings and on the way to a life of happiness. But this proved to be mere fantasy. What the peasants wanted were leaders who could help them to fully safeguard their interests and liberate them from the oppression of feudalism and not those who would sit high above them and consider themselves to be the "saviors" of the teeming masses.

Naturally, some of the revolutionaries, noting how the feudal bureaucrats, landlords and despotic gentry had cruelly oppressed and exploited the peasants, were concerned with the plight of the peasants and pressed for a transformation for them from their tragic predicament. Thus Zou Rong wrote: "Let us take a stroll in the open fields. There we can see wretched people, their faces tanned, their hands and legs dirty and muddy, holding tight to their farm tools and toiling the whole day without rest. Are these who are working now peasants not our compatriots? Besides being maltreated by the landlords and despotic gentry, are they not victims of Manchu officials who exploit them in every way? One official would squeeze land from a certain locality while another would literally suck the blood of a certain person. Extortion of money, by various methods, from the peasants is rampant." ("The Revolutionary Army") They saw the distress and sufferings of the peasants clearly and were in favor of using revolutionary methods to help rectify this painful situation. They did not suggest any clear-cut program for the solution of the land problem. Instead, they were more inclined to express their sympathy, pity, anger and resentment than to actually bring forth any effective program of solution. However, after Sun Yat-sen suggested his program for the "equalization of land ownership," several other people also made concrete proposals on the land problem. Among them were Liu Shiwei, Zhang Taiyan, and Tao Chengzhang. On the surface, these people's proposals were more radical or violent and more thoroughgoing than Sun Yat-sen's proposals on the "equalization of land ownership" or on nationalization. But behind their radical and penetrating words were concealed the complicated contradictions and controversies of the revolutionary regime. When they brought up these proposals on the peasant problem and the land problem, it was precisely at the time when Zhang Taiyan, Tao Chengzhang and others were at odds with Sun Yat-sen and they left Sun's "Tongmeng League" to resume flying their old flag of the "Guangfu League."

In expressing their views and setting up their rules and regulations, they mainly intended to show their opposition to Sun Yat-sen's "three people's principles" and the articles of association of the "Tongmeng League." As for Liu Shiwei, who shared Zhang Taiyan's views and was at one time intimately close to him, although he was still a member of the "Tongmeng League" and continued to write articles for MIN BAO, he was at the time gradually withdrawing from the "Tongmeng League" and MIN BAO. Actually he was cooperating with He Zhen to edit the TIAN YI BAO which propagated anarchism. Yet, while his views and proposals appeared to be very radical, in reality he meant them to be empty words only and had no intention of carrying them out. Nonetheless, he and others did suggest some views on the solution of the peasant problem and the land problem. Unfortunately, with the exception of Sun Yat-sen, Zhu Zhixin and a very small group of people, the great majority of the revolutionaries failed to express their views on these problems or even adopted an obviously wrong attitude. Actually by 1908, there were still some revolutionaries who believed that the surge of ideas of nationalism could reach only people of the medium of higher level and that aged gardeners, hirelings, common employees, soldiers, people in the lower brackets of society, farmers, servants, messengers and so forth were not qualified to talk about revolution. This in effect was a strong slander of the peasant masses. Looking at the entire course of events of the 1911 revolution, it may be seen that while the revolutionaries of the capitalist class did very effectively motivate the cause of revolution among the social groups, and the new army and they themselves also served as the main force of the armed uprisings on various occasions, they were in the main concerned with the courageous spirit of the social groups and with the military strength of the new army, but failed to perceive, or believe in, the massive strength of the broad peasant masses behind the social groups and the new army.

As we study the history of the 1911 revolution today, we can discern one special point worthy of note. This is that the numerous historical materials are replete with records of, or references to propaganda work on the revolution, on the establishment of revolutionary organs, on the various armed uprisings, on recovery of the lost provinces and on biographies of revolutionary personnel. However, if we wished to understand or to study the activities of the revolutionaries in the rural villages or the effects of the revolution on the rural villages at the time of the 1911 revolution concrete reference materials are lacking. In the memoirs on the 1911 revolution written by the many personages who had personally taken part in the revolution, practically no mention was made of the condition of the rural villages or of the peasants at that time. This was not due to carelessness on the part of the writers of the memoirs. It merely reflected the obvious objective fact that the revolutionaries never worked in the rural villages and with the peasants on the agenda of the revolution.

Second, the matter of political power was the basic problem of the revolution. The great majority of the revolutionaries of the capitalist class clearly understood that they meant to overthrow the despotic political power of the Qing Dynasty and to replace it with the central political authority of a republic. But as for the establishment of political power in the localities, particularly in the prefectures and counties, they did not give the necessary attention to this important matter. Hu Hanmin, in his article on the "Six Great Principles of the MIN BAO," made mention of "overthrowing the current wretched regime and establishing a republic instead." The former referred to overthrowing the rule of the Manchus while the latter advocated the establishment of a constitutional government based on civil rights. He believed that if only we could set up a constitutional central government based on civil rights, we would be able to overthrow the Manchus and set up our republic. "Having overthrown the Manchus and set up our own state, the people of the society would unanimously call for a system of equality and not for the retention of a governing class and a governed class." (Hu Hanmin: "Six Great Principles of the MIN BAO") Such unrealistic subjective ideology was only wishful thinking. It fully illustrated the childish and weak understanding of the revolutionaries of the capitalist class on the question of political power.

In regard to the question of political power, Sun Yat-sen and certain revolutionaries were comparatively more clear-minded and far-sighted. They were aware of the lessons of past peasants' uprisings in history eventually degenerating into a new feudal dynasty replacing the old and therefore turned their attention to preventing the new political structure from becoming, once again, feudal despotism. They believed that the peasants' uprisings in history "had nurtured a hatred for despotism but had not understood the importance of civil rights. At the inception of an uprising, the leaders still entertained the thought of running a system of monarchy. Their intent was ostensibly to replace tyranny with righteousness. They were not aware that their thought basically ran along the same line as that of the government body which they wanted to replace. The result was that they traded tyranny for tyranny."

This being the case, how should they proceed to prevent the repetition of such a historical tragedy as replacing tyranny with tyranny? What they proposed to do was: "First, promote nationalism; second, establish constitutional political power based on civil rights and thus to bring about freedom, equality and universal love. These two are the basis. On the strength of this basis we could then erase the blots in the records of the revolutionary armies since the time of the emperors of the early dynasties. In this way the phenomenon of 'replacing tyranny with tyranny' will not rise." But how can this objective be realized? The answer is that we have the revolutionary forces 'planned centrally but rising separately.' This is to say, under a unified leadership and command, the localities stage their uprising separately. This will prevent unscrupulous villains, ambitious to become emperor themselves and sparing no thought for what constitutes civil rights and equality, from taking advantage of the momentary enthusiasm of the masses, to take over the country as their own private property following seizure of the power of the central government." On the question of how to prevent the fruits of the revolution from degenerating into the state of "seeking a republic but ending with the return of a monarchy," Wang Jingwei, in an article entitled "People of the Nation" restated Sun Yat-sen's views as follows: The key to solving this problem lies in handling well the relationship between "military power" and "civil power," "determination of this relationship depends principally on a provisional constitution. At the start of the revolution, a military government must be formed. This military government wields the special power of the armed forces and also exercises political power. Following the liberation, for example, of county A, the military government and the people will enter into an agreement on the rights and obligations of the military government vis-a-vis the people, and vice versa. The major rights and obligations must be fixed according to rules. The military government issues orders to form local governmental offices and appoints officials to take charge while the people organize their local legislative assembly" "for the purpose of supervising the military government's observance of the provisional constitution." "When on another occasion, county B is liberated, county A will join hands with it and jointly observe the provisional constitution. Again, when county C is liberated, likewise both county A and county B will join hands with it and jointly observe the provisional constitution. This procedure applies to provinces and governments at other levels." In this way, the military government and the county legislative assembly hold each other in check, molding and tempering each other. By the time of the successful conclusion of the revolution, "when the basic provisional constitution becomes the constitution, the constitutional governing body based on civil rights will be as firm as a rock, without fear of wavering on either side." ("Selections of Current Articles 10 Years Before the 1911 Revolution," vol II, part I, p 113) Although Sun Yat-sen and certain of his comrades did suggest a program for setting up local governing bodies under a national constitutional government based on civil rights, they appeared to have regarded the matter too lightly. They thought that, under the "control of the provisional constitution" and the supervision of the local legislative assembly, the "military government" would become a local governing body representing the people's interests and performing the functions and duties of the revolution.

They did not understand that the nature of a political structure did not depend on its form or name but rather on its content and substance. If they did not take into account a given social and economic foundation or the class composition of the political structure and the class interests it represents in the execution of its policies, it would be just empty talk and a castle in the air to speak about a "constitutional political body of civil rights" or about rights and obligations. Take for example the provinces of Jiangsu and Hebei. Was it not true that the so-called "military branch governments" of many prefectures and counties exercising both military power and political power were completely in the hands of bureaucrats and the despotic gentry? Indeed, in the governing bodies of the prefectures and counties, the feudal class appeared to be more influential, more powerful and more highly regarded than the capitalist class. In regard to the "military governments" of prefectures and counties originally designed by Sun and his compatriots, the form of the governing body and its activities not only failed to correspond in name and fact to a revolutionary governing body but also actually became a tool, in the hands of landlords and the despotic gentry, to oppress the peasants.

Third, another important problem confronting the revolutionaries in the early period following the revolution in the country was how to treat the gentry. The so-called gentry may be described as prominent persons ranking between the bureaucrats, landlords and rich merchants or possibly partly possessing the characteristics of each of these types of people. They were the influential people in the rural villages and county towns -- squires sitting on top of the peasants. Members of the gentry at the end of the Qing Dynasty may be divided generally into two categories, the conservatives and the "progressives." The former not only were against the revolution but also opposed a constitution. As for the progressives, if given a choice between a constitution and a revolution, they would rather have the former and would resist the latter. As a whole, the gentry represented the higher level interests of the landlords and the capitalist class. For some time they were at odds with the revolutionaries and vied with them for political jobs, and were generally looked down upon by the revolutionaries. Some of the latter actually accused the gentry of counterrevolutionary crimes. However, it was precisely these members of the gentry, attacked by the revolutionaries as "people's vermin," or "public enemies of the common people," who became the decisionmaking members in the "military branch governments" of prefectures and counties liberated in the course of the revolution. Following the Wuchang uprising and the liberation of the provinces, some of the revolutionaries of the capitalist class who originally had declared their irreconcilable antagonism towards members of the gentry, not only did not draw a clear demarcation line between themselves and the gentry and struggle against them but also actually fell in line with them and amalgamated with them. Many revolutionaries, including Wang Jingwei who previously had violently rebuked the gentry, joined the ranks of the squires and gentry. The occupation, by the bureaucrats and gentry members, of important posts in the "military branch governments" of the prefectures and counties was, in reality, tantamount to weakening the foundation of the Nanking provisional government and to the seizure of the extensive position of the revolutionaries in the rural villages. Thus, the revolutionaries who had emerged as victors in their hard-fought battles with the Manchu government and its armed forces now became the losers in the "peaceful encounter" with the bureaucrats and the gentry. In the struggle with those who had favored the setting up of a constitution, they could see the real countenance of the gentry members, oppressing the people and having a hostile attitude toward the revolution and thus they hated them deeply. But they were short of a concrete policy and measures to deal with members of gentry. As a matter of fact, the gentry problem was an extremely complicated one. Speaking from the standpoint of the nature of the 1911 revolution and the revolutionary tasks of anti-imperialism and anti-feudalism, gentry members belonging to the group of the "constitutionalists" of the capitalist class were not entirely the targets of the revolution, but from the standpoint of the antifeudalism revolutionary movement of the rural villages, the despotic gentry in the rural villages were a powerful force oppressing the peasants generally and which therefore had to be overthrown.

If they did not mobilize the extensive peasant masses but relied on the revolutionaries alone, they would not only have been unable to overthrow the gentry, or to isolate them, but also may have been surrounded by the gentry or become their captives. Facts have shown that following Yuan Shikai's swallowing the victorious fruits of the 1911 revolution for himself, bureaucrats and gentry members in control of political power in the prefectures and counties became Yuan's running dogs. They turned around and slaughtered the revolutionaries.

From the above rough sketch, we can see the various kinds of limitations and errors which the revolutionaries fell into, in their handling of the problem of political power in the prefectures and counties and the peasant problem at the time of the 1911 revolution. These limitations and errors were very costly to the revolution. However, when pointing out the limitations and errors of the capitalist revolutionaries, we cannot locate the cause merely in the ideology, knowledge, character and moral standard of some of the revolutionaries. More importantly, we must find the causes in the prolonged tradition of feudalism in the country, the innate strength of the feudal economic structure, the difficulties in the development of capitalism and the general frailness of the capitalist class.

RENMIN RIBAO ON REVOLUTIONARY ROLE OF ZOU RONG

HK071106 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Zhou Siuqiang [0719 0208 1720]: "Zou Rong, [6760 1369], the 'SU BAO Case' and 'The Revolutionary Army'"]

[Text] Discussing the propagation of revolutionary thought prior to the 1911 revolution, the great thinker Lu Xun said: "Solemn and moving poetry was merely something on paper which bore little relation to the subsequent Wuchang uprising. In terms of influence, thousands and thousands of words written by other people probably could not match the easily understood and straightforward book, 'The Revolutionary Army,' written by 'Zou Rong, a humble soldier among the vanguard of the revolutionary army.'" ("Collected Works of Lu Xun," vol 1, p 318) Comrade Wu Yuzhang [0702 3768 4545] also specifically mentioned the influence of "The Revolutionary Army" on himself when he talked about his complete divorce from the reformists.

Zou Rong and the "SU BAO Case"

With the signing of the international protocol of 1901, imperialism's rule over China was further strengthened, the Qing government became the imperialist countries' tool for exercising their rule over China, our nation was in a grave crisis, and social contradictions rapidly intensified. To save our nation from the danger of subjugation, advanced elements among the Chinese people continued to seek from the West truths which might help our nation survive. At that time, a number of bourgeois revolutionary theorists appeared, a fine example of whom was Zou Rong.

Shaotao [4801 7118] was the original name of Zou Rong (1885-1905). Weidan [5588 0030] was the name he took at the age of 20. He was a native of Ba County in Sichuan. His family was a commercial capitalist one. Even when he was young, he was eager to learn and read extensively. Well versed in history, he was deeply moved by the national heroisms displayed by Zheng Chenggong, Zhang Huangyan and so on, and resolved to follow their examination. "Talking wildly without regard to decorum, he censured Yao and Shun [ancient sage kings] and despised, without reservation, the Duke of Zhou and Confucius." (Zhang Beiglin [4545 3521 7792]: "Epitaph to Mr Zou, Our Great General," as referred to in page 41 of "The Revolutionary Army" published by Zhonghua publishing house in 1958; same edition in quotations below).

While our nation was in danger of subjugation, Zou Rong went to Japan for further studies. In the fall of 1901, he left Sichuan for Shanghai. In the spring of 1902, he reached Tokyo and was enrolled in Dobun College in Kanda. At that time, there were several thousand Chinese students in Japan, and they carried out vigorous patriotic revolutionary activities.

The "meeting in commemoration of the 242d anniversary of the subjugation of China," presided over by Zhang Taiyan and others and held on 26 April 1902, exerted a great influence over the Chinese students in Japan. One after another, revolutionary organizations were formed by them and revolutionary publications were started. Zou Rong enthusiastically threw himself into the struggle. With his fellow students, he worked to organize a "Chinese association," but it was aborted. During Zou Rong's stay in Japan, the West European bourgeois ideology of enlightenment was widely propagated among the Chinese students in Japan, who eagerly circulated and studied "The Social Contract" by Rousseau, "The Spirit of Laws" by Montesquieu, and so on. Their own publications also vigorously propagated the ideology of enlightenment. Zou Rong came to accept Western sociopolitical theories.

In the spring of 1903, czarist Russia reinforced its troops in the three provinces in northeast China, scheming for permanent control. Our whole nation launched a resist Russia movement. The Chinese students in Japan convened a "resist Russia assembly." Zou Rong was one of those who initiated this assembly and also a member of the contingent of volunteers. Later on, the Qing government colluded with the Japanese Government to ban the "students' association for resisting Russia." Zou Rong was extremely indignant. At that time, it was discovered that Yao Wenfu, the officer supervising army-sponsored Chinese students in Japan, whose duty it was to repress the students, had committed traitorous deeds. With several good friends, Zou Rong broke into Yao's residence at night, cut off his queue and showed it to the public, to the immense satisfaction of the students. This demonstrated Zou Rong's revolutionary will of completely breaking with the Qing government. Subsequently, the Qing envoy requested the Japanese Government to punish the culprit and Zou Rong was forced to return to China.

Returning to Shanghai, Zou Rong visited Zhang Binglin (Zhang Taiyan), who was the principal lecturer of the patriotic study society. They found that their aspirations and temperaments were akin, and became good friends despite the difference in their ages. In April 1903, Zou Rong, Chen Fan [7115 5400] and others founded the "Society of Four Principles of the People," later renamed the "National Society," to propagate revolutionary thought.

Prior to this, in January 1901, the Qing government issued the imperial edict on reform, which was aimed at deceiving the people. Led by Kang Youwei, the reformists complacently and vigorously preached their royalist thinking. Their principal viewpoints were: First, "the Manchu and Han nationalities must unite" and "the Manchu and Han nationalities are equal." People must not oppose the rule of the Manchu nationality or wage revolution. Second, revolution will lead to a split in the nation and also intervention by imperialism, and subsequently national subjugation. It was asserted that "because we have our sage emperor, the most appropriate and effective cure at present is to effect reform by using autocratic power." (Kang Youwei: "Letter to Chinese Merchants in North and South America;" see NEW PEOPLE'S JOURNAL No 16, 16 September 1902) At that time, the royalists, led by Kang and Liang, still had great influence over the masses, in particular the Overseas Chinese. To promote the revolutionary movement, it was necessary to thoroughly criticize the royalist viewpoints. To refute Kang Youwei's fallacies, Zou Rong, styling himself "Zou Rong, a humble soldier among the vanguard of the revolutionary army," wrote "The Revolutionary Army" to propagate the idea that revolution was "a general rule of evolution" and was "compatible with heaven's mandate and the people's aspirations." ("The Revolutionary Army," from which all Zou Rong's words in this article are cited). He appealed to the people to overthrow the rule of the Qing Dynasty and to found a Chinese republic.

"The Revolutionary Army" was published in May 1903. On 9 June, the newspaper SU BAO, the chief editor of which was Zhang Binglin, carried Zhang Shizhao's articles in praise of the book, namely "A Review of 'The Revolutionary Army'" and "Introducing 'The Revolutionary Army.'" Zhang Shizhao said: "This ('The Revolutionary Army') should really be a textbook for national education." ("A Selection of Commentaries on Current Affairs Written During the Decade Before the 1911 Revolution," vol 1, part II, p 682)

The publication of "The Revolutionary Army" aroused the fear and hostility of the Qing government, which held that "this book has attained an unprecedented degree in instigating insurrection and disorder." ("Records of the Qing Government on SU BAO's Propagation of Revolution," in "The 1911 Revolution" in "A Collection of Material Concerning Modern Chinese History," vol 1, p 446) on 29 June, SU BAO published Zhang Binglin's article, "A Refutation of Kang Youwei's Views on Revolution," which scathingly refuted Kang Youwei's views, advocated opposition to the Manchu regime, and outspokenly rebuked the Emperor Guangxu as "Zaitian the clown" [Zaitian being another name of the Emperor Guangxu] colluding with the imperialist authorities in the concessions in Shanghai, the Qing government closed SU BAO's office and arrested Zhang Binglin the next day. Hearing that Zhang was arrested, Zou Rong did not want to stay aloof from the affair and surrendered himself to the authorities the day after. The patriotic study society was searched and closed together with SU BAO's office. The Qing government and the authorities in the concessions set up a public office for joint trial to try them. In the court, Zou Rong righteously and bravely admitted that he wrote "The Revolutionary Army" because he opposed the Qing government. It was recorded at that time that "Zhang and Zou were willing to sacrifice their lives in a time of national crisis. They would rather die than be humbled or insulted." ("The SU BAO case" in "A Selection of Commentaries on Current Affairs Written During the Decade Before the 1911 Revolution," vol I, part II, p 778) In May 1904, Zhang Binglin was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment, and Zou Rong to 2 years' imprisonment. This brought an end to the "SU BAO case," which had created a furor. Tortured by imperialism and the Qing government, Zou Rong suffered from illness and indignation in prison and died in April 1905, only 70 days before the end of his sentence. It was suspected that he was poisoned.

The Qing government had intended to curb the propagation of revolutionary thought by engineering the "SU BAO case." However, things turned out to be contrary to its expectations. The "SU BAO case" aroused the whole nation's righteous indignation and the influence of "The Revolutionary Army" rapidly expanded. In "Epitaph to Mr Zou, Our Great General," Zhang Binglin said: "Since the death of Mr Zou, 'The Revolutionary Army' has been widely circulated and has been reprinted more than 20 times. Some people from distant places where the book was not available purchased it with 10 taels of silver, hid it in a basket among clothes, footwear and rice cakes, and smuggled it home. The customs and post offices of the Qing government failed to ban its circulation. Eventually, the words in this book became the primary principles on which our national liberation depended." ("The Revolutionary Army," p 43) ("The Revolutionary Army" spoke with the force of justice and was easily understood by the populace. It achieved very good sales. To evade inspection by customs or post offices, most book merchants in various localities sold or transported the book under the disguise of other names, such as "The Revolutionary Vanguard," "On Survival," "Truths About Salvation," and so on. "After the imprisonment of Weidan, his book, 'The Revolutionary Army,' became very popular at home and abroad. Its sales exceeded 1 million copies, the largest sales figure among revolutionary books in the Qing dynasty." (Feng Ziyou [7458 5261 3945]: "Anecdotes in the History of Revolution," vol 2, p 55)

"If Our China Is To Be Independent, We Must Resort to Revolution"

In "The Revolutionary Army," Zou Rong stated that revolution is a necessary element of social development and the key factor affecting the rise and fall of a nation. He held that revolution could make social progress possible by removing all decadent things; it could smash all sorts of fetters and turn slaves into masters; and it could eradicate all evils so that people could enjoy the rights of freedom and equality. He said that the aim of revolution was "to benefit the whole nation through sacrifice of personal interests, and benefit the common people through sacrifice of the aristocrats' interests."

To sum up, if China were to free itself from the decadent rule of the Qing government and to become independent, prosperous and strong, the only way was revolution. He wrote: "Alas! Today our China must undergo revolution. Today if our China is to free itself from the fetters imposed by the Manchus, to become independent, to compete with the world powers, and to permanently survive in the new world of the 20th century, we must wage revolution." Zou Rong appealed to the 400 million compatriots to rise and wage revolution, to free themselves from slavery and exploitation, and thus to become the masters of society and of the state.

In analyzing the causes of revolution, Zou Rong not only referred to the aggression of imperialism and the cruel rule of and exploitation by feudalism, but also discussed the contradictions between the peasants and the landlord class. He said that the peasants always worked arduously without rest and were bullied and exploited by the landlords and local tyrants. It was difficult for them to survive. Zou Rong should be highly praised for making this point.

Zou Rong paid great attention to propaganda and education about revolution. He said: "Education is essential both prior to and subsequent to revolution." Education could make people realize the necessity of revolution and could arouse people's enthusiasm for revolution, so that they would bravely fight for revolution. He held that at that time, people should really get to understand that "China belongs to the Chinese people," that "everyone should know the cardinal principles of freedom and equality," and that "people should have concepts of politics and the law." The aim of writing "The Revolutionary Army" was to "help cowards stand on their own feet and help the people acquire a resolute will."

"China Belongs to the Chinese People"

The Qing government suffered humiliation and begged to surrender in dealings with foreign countries, and waged bloody repression domestically. The royalists preached "amalgamating the Manchu and Han nationalities." Therefore, all revolutionary activities at that time embodied opposition to the rule of the Manchus. In "The Revolutionary Army," Zou Rong vigorously advocated opposing such rule. He wrote: "China's land has been inherited from our ancient forefather, Huangdi. Through all ages, all generations have been born and have grown up, fed themselves and had themselves clad in this land. This is a situation to be maintained through our joint efforts and should not be allowed to end. If some alien races or inferior nationalities encroach upon our China and infringe upon any rights of our Han nationality, descendants of Huangdi, then our compatriots should jointly expel them, even at the expense of our lives, so that our rights may be restored." Zou Rong held that the rule of the Manchu nationality over China was illegal. He appealed to the people to overthrow the Qing government and free themselves from "national imprisonment." Objectively, this was compatible with the demand of the broad masses of people to oppose the feudal autocratic rule, and this also indirectly dealt a blow to imperialism.

At that time, to put an end to the situation that was marked by the danger of our country being carved up, it was necessary to resolutely oppose imperialist aggression. All revolutionary thinkers voiced the demand of the masses of people, namely, to oppose imperialism. And, Zou Rong did precisely that. He very clearly stated: "No other races must infringe upon any of China's rights." According to his ideal, the "Chinese Republic" "will have the full rights equal to other major countries in declaring war, negotiating peace, forming alliances, carrying out trade and doing everything which independent countries can do." Therefore, Zou Rong appealed to the whole nation to rise and wage struggles, to defend national independence, to regain national sovereignty, to drive all aggressors out, and thus eliminate our national humiliation. He said: "I would rather see them become people like Hong Chengchou or become bastards, interpreters, compradors or translators, who are inferior to other people in the world." He prominently displayed fervent patriotism and lofty national heroism, qualities described by the saying: "It is better to be a shattered vessel of jade than an unbroken piece of pottery."

Zou Rong understood that the Qing government was an accomplice and tool of imperialism in their aggression against China. He said that the Chinese people were being "presented by the Manchus as slaves of the peoples of various European countries and America." He mercilessly exposed and denounced the Qing government's hideous acts of betraying our country to maintain "peace." The following paragraph is one such example.

"'Appropriately employ China's available resources to please the friendly nations.' These are the splendid words continued in an imperial edict! China belongs to the Chinese people. Our compatriots' land is ceded and their property seized, in exchange for 1 day's peace and comfort for 1 single imperial family or their 5 million clansmen and servants. This is the motivation behind the cession of Taiwan and Jiaozhou. Herein lies one reason for my immense indignation."

With this in mind, Zou Rong said: "To resist foreign aggression, we must, in the first place, solve domestic problems," thus aiming his attack directly at the Qing government. He implored the 400 million compatriots: "Be ready to risk having your heads chopped off and your livers and brains cut open by the enemies;" fight, amid heavy fire, against your longtime bitter enemy, the Manchus, and against the people's enemy, the Manchu royal family, and then wipe out the foreign demons who infringe upon your sovereignty. Thus, the stains on the history of your country will be cleaned and your motherland's reputation will make you proud...."

Kang Youwei resolutely opposed revolution on the pretext that it would result in imperialism intervening. Although Zou Rong knew that imperialism would try to protect the Qing government and help it suppress the people's revolution, his attitude was diametrically contrary to Kang's. He said: "Fight against those abroad and at home who intervene in China's revolution and endeavor to gain independence." Thus he displayed a dauntless revolutionary spirit. Therefore, he dared to propose overthrowing the Qing government in the first place. It was as Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The 1911 revolution was a revolt against imperialism. The Chinese people wanted to wage revolution against the Qing dynasty because it was a running dog of imperialism." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," "The Bankruptcy of the Idealist Conception of History," vol 4, p 1517)

Zou Rong's nationalist ideology struck heavy blows at imperialism and its running dog, the Qing government. Therefore, reactionaries at home and abroad considered him as a thorn in their side and strongly desired to get rid of him.

Nevertheless, Zou Rong's nationalist thinking had its limitations. For example, discussing the reasons why India and others were reduced to the status of colonies, he said they were "happy to be slaves." Another example is that the slogan of "opposing the rule of the Manchus" played a positive role in mobilizing the people to wage revolution, but "hatred for the Manchus" was erroneous because it amounted to advocating Han chauvinism.

"Slay All Monarchs Who Exercise Autocratic Rule Over Us and Restore Our Human Rights Which Are Endowed by Heaven"

Zou Rong did not remain at the level of nationalism. He was one of those thinkers who, at a relatively early time in history, openly appealed to people to overthrow feudal autocratic rule and put forth a definite plan for a bourgeois republic. He thought that the feudal autocratic system which had lasted more than 2,000 years brought great misery to the people and was an important cause of China's poverty, protracted weakness and suffering of endless bullying and humiliation.

Zou Rong believed that, in the beginning, a monarch was one who served the public. Monarchic power was the result of usurpation. Some autocrats and traitors to the people caused the people to lose all their rights and to be reduced to the status of slaves. Therefore, he said subjects of a state had the obligation to be loyal to the state, but had no reason to be loyal to the sovereign. Criticizing the idea of "loyalty to the monarch," he said this idea was tantamount to willingness to be "a slave or running dog of a single family."

He vigorously advocated that revolution must aim to alter the old political system. The first sentence in "The Revolutionary Army" was: "Do away with various forms of autocratic systems which have existed over the past several thousand years." He repeatedly emphasized that the aim of revolution was to "slay all monarchs who exercise autocratic rule over us and restore our human rights which are endowed by heaven." It was precisely this thought which guided the great 1911 revolution.

What must be done after the revolution? Zou Rong's plan was: "The people of a country must jointly take charge of the country's political bodies." In the "Chinese republic" founded after the achievement of victory in revolution, there would be a president, a congress and a constitution. All legal and government officials systems would follow the American ones. Zou Rong sincerely believed that in the "Chinese republic," the people's natural rights would be restored, all men would be equal and all would enjoy various rights, such as freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of the press, and so on. Actually, such equality and freedom would be enjoyed by the bourgeoisie alone, and would just be empty talk for the broad masses of people. "The Revolutionary Army" clearly demonstrated that the most important cause of Zou Rong's wrath was that the Qing government exploited the bourgeoisie through taxes by many names, such as customs duty on imported goods, ad valorem taxes, payment in return for government's favor, other levies of money, and so on. However, the bourgeoisie did not enjoy any political rights. They could not safeguard the economic interests of their own class and yearned for the status of the European and American bourgeoisie as the class in power. The republic which Zou Rong craved was naturally a bourgeois regime. Nevertheless, at that time, the program which Zou Rong put forth for founding the "Chinese republic" was full of a vigorous revolutionary fighting spirit. He appealed to all those who were unwilling to be victimized by feudal autocracy to rise and wage a life-and-death struggle to free themselves from their status as slaves. This powerfully shook the theoretical foundation of the Qing imperial rule, effectively aroused the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of people, and provided the bourgeois democratic revolution with a powerful theoretical weapon. Of course, we should also realize that Zou Rong did not, even in the slightest degree, touch upon feudal land ownership as the economic base of feudal autocracy. He was unable to realize that the peasant class was the main force of democratic revolution. He even erroneously thought that the Yihetuan movement was an "added catastrophe for our nation." This was the fatal weakness of the class represented by Zou Rong.

"The Revolutionary Army" powerfully denounced the fallacies put forth by the royalists to impede the revolution, zealously praised the revolution, intensely influenced its readers, played a very important role in mobilizing and organizing the revolutionary forces, and sounded the clarion call to fight, heralding the great 1911 revolution which was to soon come.

Zou Rong was a great patriotic thinker and a fearless fighter against feudalism. He sacrificed his young and valuable life for the sake of the bourgeois democratic revolution. He will live forever in the people's memory.

PRINCIPAL CONTRADICTION IN SOCIALIST SOCIETY

HR080528 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 81 p 5

[Article by Yu Jianxun [0060 1696 0534]: "Firmly Bear in Mind the Principal Contradiction in Our Socialist Society"]

[Text] The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee clearly pointed out: "After socialist transformation was fundamentally completed, the principal contradiction our country has had to resolve is that between the growing material and cultural needs of the people and the backwardness of social production. It was imperative that the focus of party and government work be shifted to socialist modernization centering on economic construction and that the people's material and cultural life be gradually improved by means of an immense expansion of the production forces."

This scientific truth, acquired by our party at great cost through decades of efforts to explore a correct path for building socialism in China, is of extremely great significance.

The principal contradiction in society changes with the development of society. In old China, the principal contradiction in society was the contradiction between the Chinese people on the one hand and the domination of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism on the other. This was resolved following the victory of the new democratic revolution. After this, the principal contradiction in our country was one between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and this was basically resolved following the basic completion of socialist transformation. In other words, during the period of revolutionary wars and the years just following nationwide liberation, the principal task of revolutionary struggle was to liberate the people from reactionary rule and to liberate the productive forces from the shackles of old production relations. At that time, the principal contradiction in society was class struggle and everything served the needs of class struggle. After the basic completion of socialist transformation, things underwent a fundamental change. The exploiters ceased to exist as a class, the system of class exploitation which had a history of several thousand years was put to an end and a new socialist system was established. From then on, class struggle ceased to be the principal contradiction, although it still exists within certain limits. Class struggle now has a different form and content and is not merely a struggle involving the overthrow of one class by another. The fundamental task of the revolution has changed from liberating the productive forces to protecting and expanding them under new production relations. The principal contradiction in society has also changed into one between the growing material and cultural needs of the people and the backwardness of social production.

Both China's national condition and popular aspirations strongly demand the resolution of the principal contradiction. China embarked on the road of socialist construction as a poor and backward agricultural country. In those days, the contradiction between the backward state of social production and the growing material and cultural needs of the people was very pronounced. The Chinese people who had just been liberated from semi-feudal and semicolonial political and economic systems had a particularly strong urge to see an improvement in their material and cultural life. After the completion of socialist transformation, what the people of the whole country were most concerned about whether or not China could speed up the pace of socialist modernization and markedly improve the livelihood of the people on the basis of the rapid development of production. To build socialism in a backward country like ours, it is necessary to attach special importance to the tasks of immensely expanding the productive forces and laying a solid material foundation for the socialist production relations. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee firmly discarded the slogan "take class struggle as the key link," which had become unsuitable in a socialist society and made the strategic decision to shift the focus of work to socialist modernization. This fully reflects the objective need for speeding up socialist construction, represents the fundamental interests and pressing demands of the people and conforms to China's national condition and the people's aspirations. For this reason, we have been able to make universally acknowledged achievements on various fronts within a short time. It is especially worth mentioning that an excellent situation of prosperity has emerged in the vast rural areas.

The contradiction between the growing material and cultural needs of the people and the backwardness of social production plays a leading role among numerous contradictions. Its existence and development determines and influences the existence and development of other contradictions. If it remains unresolved for a long time, it becomes a political problem, not just an economic one. It not only has a direct bearing on the material and cultural life of the people but affects the stability of society, the unity of the people and the consolidation of the socialist system.

The contradiction between the growing material and cultural needs of the people and the backwardness of social production is the principal contradiction in our socialist society. This correct understanding, which is a summation of positive and negative experiences gained over the past three decades, is acquired at a high cost. Chiefly speaking, we have made two mistakes in our socialist construction. First, we went against the correct line of the eighth national party congress, failed to resolutely bring about the shift in our strategic focus and continued to take class struggle as the principal contradiction, thus committing the mistake of enlarging the scope of class struggle. In the past, we always took class struggle as the key link and unfolded political movements one after another. These movements particularly the "Great Cultural Revolution," seriously disrupted socialist economic construction and brought about disastrous internal turmoil. Practice proves that it is entirely wrong to continue to take class struggle as the principal contradiction after the basic completion of socialist transformation because it lacks political and economic bases. Second, we went against the basic economic law of socialism, departed from the aim of socialist production and overlooked the need to improve the people's livelihood. Due to the guidance of erroneous "leftist" ideologies in economic work, we had for many years followed a road of high accumulation and low consumption which emphasized capital construction at the expense of production and emphasized production at the expense of livelihood. We blindly went after high speed and extended the scale of capital construction beyond our country's financial and material capabilities. As a result, the national economy fell into serious disproportions. Thus, we were unable to appropriately improve the material and cultural life of the people and bring about the superiority of the socialist system. Historical experience tells us: To replace capitalism with socialism, it is necessary to immensely expand the productive forces, steadily raise labor productivity and step-by-step satisfy the growing material and cultural needs of the people. This is the fundamental goal of socialist revolution and socialist construction and we must always bear this in mind.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CORRECT HANDLING OF CRITICISM

HK071252 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 81 p 5

[Article by Wang Yuzhu [3769 3768 2691]: "Adopt a Correct Attitude Toward Criticism"]

[Text] As a result of the 10 years of turmoil, the work style of criticism and self-criticism which our party had developed in the course of protracted revolutionary struggle is being seriously impaired. Many people do not only dare not make use of the weapon of criticism but are cautious about commending good people and good deeds for fear of "upsetting" something or another. Thus, when they see someone harming the interests of the party and the masses, they neither dissuade and stop him nor reason with him, but allow him to continue. When they hear incorrect views, they do not rebut them but instead accept them calmly as if nothing wrong was happening. They let things drift if they do not affect them personally and think it better to say as little as possible while knowing perfectly well what is wrong. This vulgar work style has seriously contaminated the body of our party and jeopardized our cause of socialist construction without our knowing it.

While these unhealthy trends have their social and historical roots, they are primarily the effects of the "leftist" guiding ideology of the past and the results of a decade of internal turmoil. The reputation of criticism was smeared by so-called criticism which reversed enemy and friends, confused right and wrong, elevated minor mistakes or shortcomings to the level of principles, and which was based on trumped-up charges. Another important cause is that some of our comrades are unable to adopt a correct attitude toward criticism. Some people do not carry out self-criticism in a truth-seeking manner when they are criticized. Instead, they seize on one or two remarks or minor points put forth by the critics and reject the criticism.

When criticized, some people neither voice their opposition nor accept the criticism. They simply turn a deaf ear to what other people say and persist in their old ways. There are even some muddleheaded people who invariably sympathize with the ones being criticized without bothering to find out about the rights and wrongs. In all these cases, the forms of expression may differ, but the results are all the same -- they hamper the correct carrying out of criticism. Therefore, we advocate that the party's fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism be restored. This requires each and every one of us to demonstrate a high sense of responsibility toward the party and the people and take up the weapon of criticism. On the other hand, this also requires us to start with ourselves and adopt a correct attitude toward criticism.

We must be able to examine ourselves according to the viewpoint of one divides into two and have the courage to consider oneself in the wrong. This is the prerequisite for accepting criticism. In undertaking the cause of socialist modernization, we are confronted with an endless stream of new things and new problems. We cannot help having shortcomings and committing mistakes of one sort or another in the course of work. This is a normal phenomenon. It is entirely wrong to consider oneself always correct and refuse to admit one's own shortcomings and mistakes. We must correctly understand ourselves and adopt a correct attitude toward ourselves. Only when we have a sober understanding of ourselves will we have a feel for the objective need for criticism and will we consciously examine ourselves first when we are being criticized. That is why we say that being able to "consider oneself in the wrong" is the prerequisite for the correct handling of criticism.

We should not expect criticism to be without even the slightest error. However, this does not mean we can make groundless accusations or make irresponsible criticism on the basis of hearsay. We should see that after 10 years of turmoil, criticism is on the whole more guarded today and there are very few instances in which criticisms stray too far from the point. On hearing criticism, we should first examine the basic facts. On no account should we deny the basic facts in regard to the shortcomings and mistakes just because the criticism shows errors in certain minor points or deviations in one or two remarks. Even when we encounter criticism which is not particularly correct, we should keep cool, adopt an attitude of "correct mistakes if you have made any and guard against them if you have not" and explain the circumstances dispassionately. We should not take this as an excuse and oppose the carrying out of criticism. Of course, in carrying out criticism we should pay attention to ways and means and stress practical results. Good ways and means can yield perfect results. Conversely, oversimplified and crude ways will often complicate problems which are not difficult to solve in the first place and will even lead to the intensification of contradictions.

The best way to show that we support and encourage criticism is to rectify our mistakes. If we merely accept criticism, we are only doing half the job. The important thing is that we must resolutely rectify our mistakes. As Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "It is hard for any political party or person to avoid mistakes, but we should make as few as possible. Once a mistake is made, we should correct it, and the more quickly and thoroughly the better."

Just as bitter medicine cures sickness, so unpalatable advice benefits conduct. No matter how good the intention, how real the facts and how appropriate the ways and means employed, criticism, as a rule, does not sound as pleasant to the ear as commendations. However, as long as we always keep the interests of the party and the people in mind and have a realistic understanding of ourselves, we will be able to adopt a correct attitude toward criticism and actively support and encourage criticism. If every comrade does the same, our party's fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism will be restored and carried forward, our comrades will be able to make steady progress and the body of our party will definitely be bursting with youthful vigor.

BEIJING RIBAO DISCUSSES UNITY, APPEASEMENT

HK070406 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Shao Rong [4801 2837]: "Unity Is Not Equivalent to Appeasement"]

[Text] The formula "unity-criticism-unity" means to start from the desire for unity, resolve contradictions through criticism or struggle and thus reach a new unity on a new basis. This is our unique and effective formula for handling inner-party ideological struggle and resolving political and ideological contradictions among the people.

However, at present, some comrades, in particular those who are taking over leadership tasks, have a one-sided and wrong understanding of this formula. They have confused "unity" with "appeasement" and therefore relinquished the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. Especially in dealing with the bourgeois liberalization tendency, they have relinquished criticism and struggle. Since this situation reveals the lax and weak state of the present leadership over the ideological front, it needs to be carefully redressed.

Unity should never be forgotten in carrying out criticism among our revolutionary ranks. This is an important principle. The reason is that in criticizing comrades, we aim at spurring them to overcome shortcomings and correct mistakes, help them to make progress, and "cure them of their sickness." We do not carry out "ruthless struggles and merciless blows" to destroy these comrades. Therefore, in carrying out criticism, we must pay attention to the forms and effects and should take an attitude of "helping those criticized." In presenting the facts and reasoning things out, we should convince others by reasoning with skill and patience so as to complete well the painstaking ideological work. These are precisely the meanings of "starting from the desire for unity," which has nothing in common with the wrong practices of appeasement.

Indeed, we should not refuse to unite with those comrades who have shortcomings and mistakes. But, in order to achieve real unity and advance side by side with others, we must carry out criticism against wrong ways of thinking, awaken those comrades to their wrong ways of thinking and spur them to improve themselves. Mistakes will remain forever if we tolerate and shield them. To do so will only cause those comrades who have committed mistakes to degenerate. This is just like a wound covered with a piece of red paper -- though it cannot be seen from the outside, it keeps on rotting inside. What Stalin said is quite right: "Showing understanding and sympathy for cadres by glossing over their mistakes will only destroy them," "because any glossing over of their mistakes will only push them to commit easily new or even more serious mistakes." Some people make mistakes over and over again as their mistakes are tolerated and shielded. Eventually they are hopelessly spoiled. Examples like these, which have been seen in our revolutionary contingent, should be considered for future reference. Therefore, it is quite clear that "the attitude of appeasement" is not at all equivalent to "the desire for unity," and it will definitely not "lead to a new unity on a new basis."

At present, it is a step of profound significance to draw a clear demarcation line between "unity" and "appeasement." Some comrades, with their ideological line divorced from the right track, always like to utter some absurd views. However, other comrades appreciate them very much, do not criticize and further help them to understand their mistakes, but instead encourage them to continue making mistakes. This attitude of appeasement and shielding will only cause the mistakes to be more and more widespread. Thus, the works or speeches of these comrades, which contain wrong ways of thinking, will continue to be diffused throughout the society. Some of our leading cadres even relinquish criticism and struggle against those views which definitely negate or oppose the four basic principles, despise the leadership of the party, slander socialism and advocate the bourgeois liberalization tendency. They just allow those views to spread and continue to poison young people and the masses.

These appeasement practices will certainly spoil the relations between the party and the masses and harm the party's interest and the socialist cause. It is quite obvious that such doings are undermining stability and unity. Then how can they be considered efforts toward achieving unity?

In his "On the Personal Integrity of a Communist," Comrade Liu Shaoqi said, "some party members sympathize with and accept some wrong ways of thinking which exist in the party. They imitate the bad examples of certain people in the party so that they can satisfy some hopes and desires of their own. They think that retaining some shortcomings and mistakes in the party is advantageous. Therefore, they may consciously or unconsciously encourage the development of some shortcomings and mistakes so that they can exploit the situation." The reasons why some of our comrades take an attitude of appeasement toward certain mistakes and shield them may be manifold. But the saying of Comrade Liu Shaoqi really deserves pondering deeply. Does our thinking resemble these mistakes in some way? Is our thinking off the track? We can never change our attitude of appeasement toward making mistakes should we refuse to redress our thinking.

During the revolutionary war years, there was a common saying said that unity will remain should we seek it through struggle but will die should we seek it through concession. This is a lesson which was paid for with blood. Today, in coping with unhealthy social ideological trends and the bourgeois liberalization tendency, we cannot compromise and make any concession to allow them to develop and spread freely; we must carry out criticism and struggle against them justly and forcefully in an appropriate way. Otherwise, with a low morale and a corrupt ideology, neither unity nor construction of socialist spiritual civilization will be achieved.

Unity is not equivalent to appeasement. We must keep this in mind in carrying out criticism and self-criticism.

BEIJING, FUJIAN SELF-CRITICISM FORUMS NOTED

OW080544 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] According to a WENXUE BAO report, forums on problems on the ideological front were recently held in Beijing Municipality and Fujian Province. Leading members and editors of the Beijing publishing house and the editorial department of the OCTOBER magazine under its jurisdiction made self-criticism over the fact that OCTOBER was the first to publish the film story "Unrequited Love" and over other issues. (Li Jianzhao), member of the editorial board of the YUNNAN RIBAO and writer of the poem "Generals and Soldiers," also made a self-examination and expressed willingness to accept criticism and admit his mistake.

PENG ZHEN VISITS QINGHUANGDAO REFORM CENTER

OW080055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1504 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Oct (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, pointed out during his recent visit to the Qinghuangdao center for reeducation through labor that during the decade-long internal turmoil, the young people of our country were seriously affected by the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and most people in this facility are the victims.

He stressed: Personnel carrying out the work of reeducation through labor should warmly treat those being kept here like parents treat their sick children, doctors toward patients and teachers toward students. Many useful people may be cultivated from among them if educational work is done well.

Comrade Peng Zhen inspected the classrooms, dormitories, workshops, clinics, snack counters and cultural and recreational facilities for those undergoing reeducation through labor and held cordial talks with cadres and inmates. He asked those undergoing reeducation through labor about their monthly food expenses, the amount of food allocated and the amount of meat they consumed, the number of pigs being raised and the acreage of vegetables being grown. He also asked whether they had regular days off, the number of people reporting sick and whether they put up news bulletins. He also asked one of those undergoing reeducation through labor: "Is the team leader nice to you?"

Both the cadres and inmates at the center answered the questions raised by Comrade Peng Zhen one by one. Hou Shenglong, deputy director of the center, told Comrade Peng Zhen: The food being served here is good. In normal times each person undergoing reeducation through labor can have four jin of meat per month. The center has a regular leave system. With the exception of a handful who have behaved badly, most of those undergoing reeducation through labor are allowed to go home once a month and have always returned to the center in time. The methods of teaching and management here have continually improved. The slogans posted here in the past were written in black ink: "Leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity to those who refuse; perform meritorious services to atone for crimes" in the tone of a jailer addressing prisoners. But now the slogans are written in red ink: "Bid farewell to yesterday, break thoroughly with mistakes."

Comrade Peng Zhen expressed satisfaction with the work of the Qinghuangdao center for reeducation through labor. Prior to his departure, he told personnel of the facility: 1) You must act like good parents. 2) You must act like good teachers by leading those undergoing reeducation through labor to study and work well and by cultivating their study and work habits. You should not cold-shoulder them in any way. In the meantime, you can also invite some old craftsmen to start a technical training class to teach these young people some technical skills. Peng Zhen said: It takes time to educate young people and to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." It goes without saying that this can be accomplished by primarily relying on family and school education. Nevertheless, reeducation through labor is also important. The central authorities realize that you are doing an arduous job and hope that you will do it even better.

BOOK ON CONTEMPORARY CHINESE LITERATURE

OW081220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- The lives and works of some 160 modern Chinese writers will be introduced in "Studies of Contemporary Chinese Literature (1949-1979)," the first such study ever published, the editors of the series announced today.

The luminous project at first undertaken by faculty members of Fudan University of Shanghai, Hangzhou University and 30 other colleges was recently listed by the government as a major project entitled to state subsidies. The Literature Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences will provide the funds while the editorial board made up of members of the various universities will be responsible for content.

Drafts of material on 76 authors have been completed and sent to universities and colleges for opinions. Work on the series started two years ago and is scheduled to be finished in 1985.

The series consists of 200 titles and is intended to give an overall picture of contemporary Chinese literature since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Modern Chinese literature covers the period from the May 4 movement of 1919 up to 1949.

Heading the list of 160 authors included are Guo Moruo, Mao Dun, Ba Jin, Ye Shengtao, Ding Ling, Ai Qing, He Qifang, Lao She, Tian Han, Cao Yu, Zhao Shuli, Liu Qing, He Jingzhi, Liu Baiyu, Guo Xiaochuan, Li Ji, Yang Mo, Liu Bingyan, Wang Meng, Hao Ran and Liu Xinwu. By far the greater number are those whose works were popular and influential in the 50's and early 60's. Some younger writers who won national recognition only in recent years are also included, with the youngest being around 30 years old.

The series devotes separate volumes to most of the authors, and includes literary polemics, a chronological table and index of the author's works, critiques, biographies and autobiographies.

The late Mao Dun wrote a preface for the series in which he described the work as "filling a blank in the study of post-liberation literature." He expected it to help in "ushering in a period of hundred flowers in studies of writers and their works." Ba Jin calls it "a pioneering project of far-reaching significance."

Universities and research institutions have welcomed the work as providing indispensable materials for research and teaching.

NATIONAL PARTY SCHOOL MEETING IN LANZHOU

SK071432 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] According to GANSU RIBAO, the second national experience-exchange meeting on the teaching affairs of party building opened in Lanzhou on 5 October with the participation of responsible persons from party schools throughout the country. The meeting is sponsored by [words indistinct] and the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee.

Present on the presidium of the opening ceremony for the meeting held yesterday were (Li Huang), responsible person from the Party School under the CCP Central Committee; Xiao Hua, first political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units; Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; and Li Dengying, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor of the province. Also attending the ceremony were leading comrades including (Wang Bingxiang), Xiao Jianguang, (Zuo Shiyong), Li Bin and Wang Yaohua.

Comrade (Li Huang) addressed the opening ceremony and a responsible comrade from the Party School under the CCP Central Committee gave a lecture on a special topic.

Comrade (Li Huang) noted: In line with the spirit of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, this meeting will concentrate on further studying and understanding the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC and on devising ways to further raise the teaching level of party schools on the basis of the guideline of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech made at the mass meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the PRC's founding. Stress should be placed on discussing issues on building the party in power. Special attention should be paid to discussing theoretical issues on carrying forward the party's fine work style and on conducting the party's ideological and organizational construction. We should enthusiastically exchange all good teaching experiences whether gained by the Party School so as to further advance or improve the theoretical research work of party schools' teaching affairs.

ANHUI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

OW072217 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The 10th session of the 5th Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Hefei on 7 October. The major tasks of the session are to transmit the guidelines of the 20th session of the NPC Standing Committee, discuss Chairman Ye Jianying's interview with XINHUA, hear the provincial people's government reports on irrigation and water conservancy work, work on diversified economy, grain procurement and marketing work, examine and approve the provincial people's government provisional draft regulations governing rural trade fairs and urban markets of agricultural and subsidiary produce and concerning investigating and punishing speculation and profiteering activity, hear the provincial women's federation report on propagating and implementing the marriage law, discuss and approve the decision on implementing the NPC Standing Committee's decision on the time limit for handling criminal cases and discuss and approve personnel appointments and removals.

Gu Zhuoxin, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the plenary meeting on 7 October. Present at the meeting were Vice Chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee Li Shinong, Hu Kaiming, Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Cheng Yetang, Ying Yiquan, Yang Ming, Zhang Zuoyin, Xia Deyi, Zhao Minxue and Li Guangtao. Vice Governor Guo Tixiang, Vice President of the provincial Higher People's Court (Hua Jincheng), Deputy Chief Procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate (Wang Wenzhe) and responsible comrades of concerned departments directly under the provincial people's government attended the meeting as observers. Also attending the meeting as observers were responsible persons of the municipal people's congress standing committee of the eight municipalities -- Hefei, Wuhu, Maanshan, Tongling, Anqing, Bengbu, Huangnan and Huaibei -- and responsible persons of the newly established Huaining, Tongcheng and Wangjiang County People's Congress Standing Committees.

ANHUI WILL STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC DISCIPLINE

OW062149 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting yesterday morning to hear the report by the provincial financial-economic discipline inspection office on the work done in inspecting financial and economic discipline in the province. The meeting also set forth requirements to be met in doing this work in the future.

Last July a financial and economic discipline inspection campaign was launched in the province, with some 1,000 cadres taking part. Leading groups or offices for inspecting financial and economic discipline were set up in most prefectures, municipalities and counties, and departments at all levels were mobilized to do the work. At first they examined themselves; then they examined each other. In some localities and departments spot checks with emphasis on certain points and special investigations in certain cases were carried out. In August the provincial authorities concerned formed 17 inspection groups, which were sent to various prefectures and municipalities to supervise and speed up the inspection of financial and economic discipline. This spurred the progress of the work. Through 3 months of efforts certain achievements were made in the work. Initial statistics show that there are 14 kinds of problems in the province. Tax evasion alone amounted to 15,425,000 yuan. Now 9,293,000 yuan have been collected. As a matter of fact, the unhealthy trends in our economy are rather serious. In some localities and units, fairly serious cases of graft and embezzlement have been discovered.

The Bengbu Municipal CCP Committee worked most conscientiously in this financial and economic discipline inspection. The No 1 leader personally grasped the work. Deputy secretaries of the municipal CCP committee and vice mayors of the municipality took charge of the work in various units, while the organization department and the propaganda departments of the municipal CCP committee, the municipal economic commission and the municipal capital construction commission, as well as the municipal political and judicial departments, all worked in close coordination. They chose 18 major problems as targets for investigation and sent out 18 inspection groups to do the job. Remarkable results have thus been achieved.

As a whole, however, the work done on financial and economic discipline inspection in the province has not been even. Some prefectures, municipalities and counties have not paid enough attention to the work. They have not grasped it energetically, and their actions in this regard have been slow. In some units self-examinations have been perfunctory. What is more, the financial and accounting personnel in some units have been attacked in revenge because they have insisted on complying with the financial and economic rules.

After hearing the report made by the responsible comrade of the provincial financial-economic discipline inspection office, the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee held an earnest discussion. Participating comrades at the meeting unanimously pointed out that fairly good results have been achieved in the financial and economic discipline inspection in our province. From the numerous striking problems discovered through the inspection, we can see that serious unhealthy trends do exist in our economy. This is not only an economic but also a political question directly concerned with our party style. Party organizations at all levels should take this question seriously.

The financial and economic discipline inspection, they said, should not be limited to certain times. It is imperative that the work be carried out whenever necessary. Party committees at all levels should grasp the work conscientiously and grasp it to the finish. They should dare to struggle against the unhealthy trends in the economy and resolutely overcome lax and weak leadership. Moreover, in the course of inspection they should make sure that their findings are correct and solve the problems accordingly. Those who severely violate financial and economic discipline and who refuse to examine themselves and conscientiously take corrective action should be dealt with in all seriousness.

Any cases of graft, embezzlement, speculation and profiteering discovered through the inspection should be subjected to special investigation and handling. In the meantime, cadres should be urged to preserve and develop the fine tradition and style of hard work, to take honesty in performing their duties as a matter of glory, to firmly resist corruption by bourgeois ideas and to take the initiative to correct unhealthy trends. From now on all departments should strengthen financial supervision. This work should be commensurate with the development of the economy. In addition, we should support those financial and accounting personnel who keep to the financial and economic rules. Anyone taking vengeful action against financial and accounting personnel should be dealt with seriously.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR ANHUI PRODUCTION INCREASE

OW080419 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Station commentary: "Brace Ourselves, Work Harder and Strive To Push Our Province's Industrial Production Forward"]

[Excerpts] Since September this year, the prefectural and municipal party committees and industrial departments in the province have actively implemented the guidelines of the forum on economic work held by the provincial party committee, continued to disseminate in depth the resolution of the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee and mobilized the masses to make determined efforts to push industrial production forward. In September, the industrial situation throughout the province quickly took on a new aspect. Industrial output value increased by 17.25 percent over August.

The problem now is: Some departments and units are still not (?doing very well) in production; their leading bodies have failed to pay serious attention to production; and their ideological and political leadership remains lax and weak. Some do not fully understand the principle of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving" and have failed to maintain a proper growth rate and achieve expected economic results in the course of readjustment. Some always look to the higher level, simply relying on support from the leadership and failing to pay attention to mobilizing the masses. Some do not quite understand the importance and urgency of pushing industrial production forward, stress only present difficulties and fail to actively create favorable conditions and fully tap the enterprises' potential. All this is impeding our advance in industrial production in our province.

The 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee calls on the entire party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities to act under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, closely rally around the party Central Committee, preserve the spirit of the legendary foolish old man who removed mountains and work together as one in defiance of all difficulties to turn China, step by step, into a powerful, modern socialist country which is highly democratic and highly cultured. We must enthusiastically respond to the call, really carry forward the spirit of the foolish old man who removed mountains in grasping industrial production, work together as one in defiance of all difficulties and strive for new victories in industrial production.

JIANGSU ACADEMIC MEETING MARKS 1911 REVOLUTION

OW071445 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpts] A Jiangsu provincial academic discussion meeting to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution opened in Nanjing in the morning of 7 October. Attending the opening ceremony were Han Peixin and (Guan Haishu), responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government; Kuang Yaming, a responsible person of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; Guan Wenwei, a responsible person of the provincial CPPCC committee; (Liu Ping) and (Chen Chao), responsible persons of the propaganda department under the provincial CCP committee; Jiang Zonglu, a responsible person of the united front work department of the provincial CCP committee; (Ding Yuchen), a responsible person of the provincial committee of the revolutionary committee of the Chinese Kuomintang; (Chen Lizhi), a responsible person of the provincial committee of the China Democratic League; and personages of the academic field (Zhou Shuping), (Han Ruilin), (Chen Baichen), (Xu Shushi), (Zhou Sen), (Mao Jiabi) and (Xu Longyi).

The meeting was presided over by (Han Ruilin), vice chairman of the provincial women's federation and chairman of the provincial historical society. Guan Wenwei, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered an opening speech. He emphatically pointed out the great historical significance of the 1911 revolution and specifically elaborated on various events of the 1911 revolution.

Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, said: We must warmly respond to Chairman Ye's nine-point appeal for Taiwan's return to the motherland; hoist even higher the banner of the 1911 revolution, the banner of Sun Yat-sen and the banner of socialism; and work hard for the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of China's peaceful reunification.

Participating in the discussion meeting were 120 representatives from various localities in the province. Sixty-five theses were read at the meeting.

COMMENTATOR URGES GOOD MENTAL ATTITUDE IN JINAN

HK020903 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 81, pp 1, 2

[Contributing commentator's article: "The Key Lies in a Good Mental Attitude"]

[Text] It is now September, with only 110 days to go before the end of the year. Comrades on the industrial front must mobilize as a matter of emergency, boost their spirit, race against time, get into gear and do their utmost to achieve the industrial production plan for this year. This is of major significance to the readjustment and development of the national economy, budgetary balance, credit balance and price stability.

The overall situation of industrial production in this province this year is good. The readjustment orientation is being realized step by step. There is a new change in the internal industrial structure, production structure and organization structure. Despite tight energy sources and raw materials shortage, industrial production in the province still grows. The growth rate in the light and textile industry is relatively high; from January to August, it has grown 16.07 percent compared with the same period last year. The weight has obviously bypassed that of heavy industry. The quality of industrial products is improving. The raw material consumption for major products is also on the decline. However, a lot of problems still exist, with immensely difficult missions to face. Basically, the declining rate of heavy industry is too much. The formulated increase in the production plan cannot be fulfilled. Moreover the management of some enterprises is irrational. Profits are falling, cost of production is rising, waste is increasing and the economic effect is less than desirable. A lot of factors account for these problems. One of the major reasons is: Some leading comrades do not have a good mental attitude, and it appears that their "hearts are not united, determination is not tough, and strength is not adequate." This must be seriously changed.

The mental attitude of some leading comrades is not good. One obvious manifestation is that they lack the thorough and correct understanding of how to realize the readjustment goals, and to overlook the pace of development. Some even incorrectly think that during the readjustment period, "it is better to have less production assignments; the lower the speed the better". "Increase in production does not necessarily mean glory; it does not matter even if production declines." Leadership in production is therefore getting loose and it is not noticed. Projects that can be accomplished within existing preconditions or completed through hard work are not actively organized and realized. This is quite wrong. For a long time, we have not been working according to the objective economic law. In terms of economic buildup, some unrealistic projects and high targets were proposed. This has resulted in serious disproportion and hardship. Now the elimination of "leftist" influence and the persistence of readjusted targets are totally correct. But such an approach does not mean that we will ignore and forsake speed. We want a down-to-earth speed under which goods are marketable, varieties of goods increase, quality rises and waste is reduced. That is, a speed that caters to economic effect. All these rely on science, technology, drive and revolutionary spirit. Under all circumstances it is wrong to go without the drive or with leadership weakening. Practice over the past 2 years has already proved the present industrial readjustment is totally different from the readjustment in the 1960's. There must be a certain growth speed. This growth speed can neither be too high nor too low. If it is too low, the economy will go into a recession and savings cannot accumulate, the urgent demand in various aspects cannot be coped with, and it is also impossible to make a new start after the readjustment. The conditions in our province show that over 65 percent of our provincial fiscal income comes from the profit tax of the national industrial and communications enterprises. Every 100 yuan of industrial production yields over 19 percent profit tax. If industrial production does not have a definite speed of development, the whole fiscal income will be gravely affected which will in turn affect political stability and solidarity. Therefore we must correctly handle the relations between readjustment and production. We must grasp readjustment in one hand, and production in the other in order to firmly enhance the industrial production in the remaining 4 months of the year. If job assignments are adequate, some better occupations and enterprises, particularly light textiles, must be put forward at full speed. Policy measures must be broadened and production of consumer goods for which there is a market demand should be actively increased. They should struggle to overfulfill the quota. For some units and localities where production is inadequate, especially the rationalization of coal mines, the falling production must be quickly reversed. Potential must be tapped by every means. Coal production must increase to make up the shortfall so that this year's plan can be achieved. Departments of metal smelting, chemical industry and the machine building industry must take one further step in readjusting the service orientation and production structure. Under the guidance of the national plan, the supplementary function of regulation by market mechanism must be fully exploited. It has to face the market, open up access and take up more assignments so that declining production can be stopped or reduced. This is an immensely difficult economic mission and a glorious political mission.

The mental attitude of some leading comrades is not good. Another aspect is that they fail to correctly tackle difficulties. Increased production and income are considered to be impossible in every respect. They are frustrated by hardship and they lack confidence. We have to admit that in industrial production a lot of difficulties have emerged.

Energy crises, local shortages and fuel shortages are fairly prominent situations. Particularly because of shortage of raw materials, a lot of industrial plants cease production and wait for supply. Heavy industry, particularly the machine building industry, is experiencing grossly inadequate production or inadequate assignments. These do objectively exist. The question is what mental attitude to use to tackle these problems. Why is it that, in the same occupation and difficult conditions, some enterprises are operating at capacity and production is rising while some are operating way below capacity and their production is dropping. The key lies in the issue of mental attitude. With a devoted revolutionary career mind and responsibility, we will not retreat when confronted by problems. Confronted with contradictions, we will not evade. Solutions will be found in a desperate situation, any access will be found in a complete blockade. We may make such observations about the machine building industry in our province. The situation is the same, production tasks are insufficient, but some readjust production of goods according to market demand; "find rice and put it in the pan." An "inadequate diet" becomes a "surplus in diet." A good situation of "rising production, falling costs and rising profit" appears. On the other hand, some give up when difficulties arise or simply collapse. In the end, it is "the staff and workers are laid off and the framework collapse" or even "building a high wall to get a sun tan." This is like "hibernation." History teaches us that the more we are under hardship, the more we should look forward to favorable factors so that our confidence and courage can be boosted to overcome these problems. At present there are many favorable factors in industrial production. The spirit of the sixth plenary session must be thoroughly followed. The understanding of the masses of cadres and staff and workers must be further unified. The economic ideology held by the party must be made more firm and precise. Over 90 percent of the industrial plants in the province are promoting various forms of economic responsibility system. The positive nature of the plants and staff and workers is greatly mobilized. Many districts and units are readjusting the industrial structure. Institutions are being reorganized, united and are proposing good experience and approach to enhance the economic effect. An already prosperous summer harvest and prospects of a good autumn harvest have provided more and better supply of raw materials and a market for light industry. All we have to do is persist in the targets and policies of the party since the third plenary session. We should boost our spirit and strengthen leadership. The masses of staff and workers must be informed of the whole situation and the completion of projects in the unit as well as the favorable conditions and problems. The masses must be mobilized in figuring out good ways to overcome all problems so that industrial production this year can be enhanced.

The mental attitude of some leading comrades is not good. It is shown in another aspect of weak political and ideological work. These comrades have not drawn the correct lessons from the 10 years' turmoil. The good party tradition of criticism and self-criticism have been most. They dare not make upright criticism and sanction of deviant trends. The result is the failure to distinguish between right and wrong and the confusion of proper appraisals. The positive nature of the cadres and staff and workers is hampered, so we say that for a long time, political movements came one after another. Particularly during the "Great Cultural Revolution," criticisms were very often exaggerated without limit, criticisms and struggle were unscrupulous. Indulgence in such excessive struggle undoubtedly hurt many comrades. That sort of thing should never be launched again. However, healthy, proper criticism and self-criticism should be upheld. This is one of the fine traditions of our party. If such criticism is given up and a laissez-faire attitude is taken toward incorrect ideology and behavior, we cannot possibly enhance production and the socialist cause cannot be advanced. At present a minority of staff and workers in factories and mines have deviated from the four basic principles. Incorrect opinions are irresponsibly disseminated and bourgeois liberalization appears, forms factions and advocates anarchism. Fights and struggles are frequent and some babble nonsense. Some do not abide by labor discipline, and people voluntarily stay away from jobs, absenteeism is prevalent. Some are excessively egalitarian, fake and corrupt. In view of this, is it possible to do without criticism and education?

Judging from the experience in many factories and plants, work will become increasingly difficult, if such deviant trends are allowed to spread. Things will quickly change if we dare to identify and tackle the problem. The production mission and raw material supply of the Jinan match factory has long been generous. However production has faltered because of loose discipline in the factory. In April this year, they integrated and carried out the economic responsibility system. Labor discipline was rectified and management was tightened. Two members of staff who assaulted others have been severely disciplined. Comrades who struggle against indecent trends are commended and rewarded. This is a big shock. The righteous trend is being upheld and the evil trend is being suppressed. Production is soaring quickly. From January to July, the production of matches increased by 30 percent when compared with the same period last year. Profits have grown by 200 percent. Every comrade should seriously review himself. In dealing with the issues of attacking incorrect opinion and indecent trends that deviate from the four basic principles, should one be tough or weak? Problems should be tackled and resolved. The interest of the party should be made the point of departure and selfishness should be forsaken. We should be courageous enough to persist in the principle and consciously take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. Good persons and good events should be boldly and openly commended. Incorrect ideas and behavior should be sternly criticized. Evil people and events should be struggled against. Only in this way can we fully mobilize the positive nature of our masses of cadres and staff and workers.

The mental attitude of some comrades is not good. This is illustrated in the flexible working style and generalized approach to leadership. The spirit of grasping things to the end is lacking. They stay in the office and receive communications and reports but rarely go out to check on the frontline production. For the most part they have a diffuse and superficial understanding of situations and they seldom conduct thorough analysis of issues. Planning committees are frequent but practical checking is rare. This is a bad trend. A lot of comrades realize from verifications that economic construction requires "an alert mind" and "a hardworking body." This is justified. "An alert mind" means further emancipation of thinking and sufficient courage to break out of all past frameworks, past experiences and obsolete approaches. The targets, policies and principles of the central authorities should be followed in thinking about problems. "A hardworking body" means persistence in putting things into practice, surveying and doing research in understanding new situations and solving new problems. Some questions should be tackled without delay. We should see a lot of new problems in industrial production. In carrying out the economic responsibility system, it is necessary to determine the correct base number of work contracts and the profit-sharing ratio. Another question is how to correctly handle the balance of interests between the state, enterprises and staff and workers. Another question is how to handle the relationship between old and young workers, frontline and rear line staff and workers of different occupations. The combination of realizing the economic responsibility system and carrying out political-ideological work are questions that need to be surveyed and researched so that they can be solved in time. All our leading comrades should make considerable changes in their work styles. All measures that would increase production and income should be properly pursued to get the real effects.

Opportunities should not be missed, for they may not come up again. We have to understand the situation and affix responsibility. The spirit of the sixth plenary session should be taken as the powerful ideological force. We should have the determination of climbing mountains, race against time and grasp the work. We have to make our contribution in order to ensure that this year's industrial production plan can be achieved.

CULTURAL REVOLUTION'S VALIDITY QUESTIONED

HK071430 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 26 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Cheng Jiyao [4453 4949 1031]: "The 'Great Cultural Revolution' Was in No Sense a Revolution"]

[Text] Having smashed the fetters of the "two whatevers," people have finally seen through the complicated superficial phenomenon and recognized the essence of the "Great Cultural Revolution." The "Great Cultural Revolution" did not, in fact, constitute a revolution or social progress in any sense, nor could it possibly have done so.

Revolution, from a Marxist point of view, usually has two meanings. One is political revolution. On this point, many writers of classical works made explicit expositions. Marx said: "Since all revolutions destroy the old society, they are therefore social in nature; and since all revolutions overthrow the old regime, they are political in nature." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1, p 488) Lenin said: Revolution is "the violent breakup of the obsolete political superstructure. The contradictions within it and the new production relations caused its collapse at a certain moment." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 1, p 616) Comrade Mao Zedong also said: Revolution is the peasants overthrowing the capitalists. In this sense, was the "Great Cultural Revolution" a revolution? No, it was not and could not possibly be one. A political revolution can only occur in a society where class antagonism exists and such a revolution had already been completed in our country. We had destroyed the old society and overthrew the old regime a long time ago. We had confirmed the absolute predominance of the public ownership economy and eliminated the system of exploitation and the exploiting class. Therefore, class struggle long ceased to be the major contradiction. In 1966, when the "Great Cultural Revolution" erupted, we could not find any landlord class or bourgeoisie to be smashed. Under such social conditions, obviously, it was erroneous to carry out the "Great Cultural Revolution" in which "one class overthrows another."

Another meaning of the term revolution, as if found in the "revolution," is that after eliminating all systems of exploitation and all exploiting classes, we should "greatly expand the productive forces, improve and develop the socialist production relations and the superstructure and, on this basis, gradually eliminate all class differences and all major social distinctions and inequalities, which are chiefly due to the inadequate development of the productive forces, until communism is finally realized." This revolution is not carried out in a violent way nor through fierce class confrontation and conflict, but is a peaceful development, passing from quantitative change to qualitative change and passing through the socialist system itself, progressing under leadership and in a step-by-step way. Obviously, the "Great Cultural Revolution" which had meant to overthrow everything, carrying out a nationwide civil war and totally seizing power and pushing our country's national economy to the verge of destruction was not, and could never be, a revolution in this sense.

The term revolution has another shade of meaning, and that is cultural revolution. This was put forth by Lenin. He thought that "a country in which the people were illiterate could not realize communism." After a backward country has carried out political reforms and revolution, it must carry out cultural reforms and cultural revolution. In 1958, our party also put forth the task of carrying out a cultural revolution, advocating that "in order to rapidly develop the productive forces," we must "quickly raise the cultural level of the people of the whole country" so that our country "can appear before the world, as a nation with a high cultural level." However, the "Great Cultural Revolution" was carried out in the opposite direction. It made culture the first target of attack, adopted a hostile attitude toward intellectuals, trampled on science, technology and education and tried to destroy the socialist spiritual civilization. It obviously was not and could not have been the cultural revolution mentioned by Lenin.

Did the "Great Cultural Revolution" have any progressive significance in trampling bureaucratism? This is a question put forth by some comrades. No, there was none. Bureaucratism is a complicated historical phenomenon. It does exist in some organs and among some cadres as a pernicious influence of the old society and as a remnant old quality hiding amid our socialist new qualities. However, as the work personnel in our party and socialist country, our "officials" are not necessarily connected with bureaucratism. Even those cadres who are corrupted by bureaucratism are different in nature from those reactionary bureaucrats in the old society. In our country, the contradiction between the masses and the bureaucratic practices of some cadres is merely a contradiction among the people. To oppose these bureaucratic practices, and solve the problems concerning the seamy aspects of things which do exist within the party and the state, we must adopt correct measures which conform with the constitution, the law and the party constitution and use discipline instead of "sweeping away" and instigating a "dismissal movement" to overthrow all cadres. However, the "Great Cultural Revolution" tried every way to exaggerate, and even fabricate, a contradiction between the party and the state organs and the people, and between the cadres and the masses. It fabricated a so-called "bureaucratic class" that was entirely antagonistic to the workers and the poor peasants. It made use of some opinions of the masses and instigated the antagonistic feelings of the people toward the party, the socialist state organs and their staff members so as to advocate "one class overthrowing another." It was obvious that they aimed not at eliminating the bureaucratic practices of some cadres, but rather, at eliminating the revolutionary cadre ranks which are the great treasure of the party and the state.

Are we denying the validity of mass movements when we say the "Great Cultural Revolution" was neither a revolution nor social progress in any sense? Will saying so hurt the thousands and millions of the masses and cadres who were involved in the internal chaos? No, it will not. The "Great Cultural Revolution" had, from beginning till end, directed the "general orientation" of the struggle against the so-called "bourgeois class inside the party," and treated the active members and the general masses on whom the party had relied for a long time as "obstacles." It could never represent the will of the thousands and millions of the masses. Nominally, the "Great Cultural Revolution" had a "direct relationship with the masses." Actually, it departed not only from the party organizations, but also from the broad masses. The masses were fooled. It was exactly for this reason that the cadres and the masses who genuinely upheld revolution were criticized over and over again during the "Great Cultural Revolution." And it was exactly for this reason that more and more people came to understand the real situation. After some twists and turns, they gradually adopted a suspicious, wait-and-see attitude toward the "Great Cultural Revolution" and later they even boycotted and opposed it. This resulted in a forceful demonstrative movement which involved the whole nation as was demonstrated by the incident in Tiananmen Square. This was a vivid portrayal of the situation when the people of our country finally realized the real nature of the "Great Cultural Revolution" after the 10 chaotic years.

Can we apply the theory of dividing one thing into two to the "Great Cultural Revolution?" Yes, we can. However, it does not necessarily imply that everything can be put into a category of correct and incorrect, or achievements and shortcomings. The so-called "theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" and its practice during the "Great Cultural Revolution" was entirely erroneous, so, how can we "pick out" any correct part? As a matter of fact, we cannot say that the party and the people did nothing of any revolutionary significance during the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," nor can we say the society in our country had made no social progress at all. However, we must point out: The achievements and progress made within those 10 years were not the results of the "Great Cultural Revolution." Rather, they were the results of the party and the masses who resisted, opposed and corrected the errors of the "Great Cultural Revolution." If it were not for the "Great Cultural Revolution," our achievements would have been even greater and we would have made an ever greater progress.

On summing up the experiences of the "Great Cultural Revolution," we must recognize the serious mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong while we affirm that he had checked and corrected some specific mistakes; we must expose the counterrevolutionary sabotage carried out by Lin Biao and the Jiang Qing cliques while we affirm the party and the people's struggles against them. We must not confuse the "Great Cultural Revolution" with the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution"? [as published] Neither should we confuse the errors of Comrade Mao Zedong with the crimes of the "gang of four." This is what we mean by dividing one thing into two and this is the way to "correctly treat the 'Great Cultural Revolution.'"

SHANGHAI AIR FORCE UNITS TO STUDY MAO'S WORKS

OW080514 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] The party committee of the PLA Air Force units stationed in Shanghai reached a decision at an enlarged meeting today calling on units to study Mao Zedong's works seriously and to use Mao Zedong Thought as a guide in building units and in transforming the world outlook. The broad masses of cadres and fighters have been studying Mao Zedong's works since the party's sixth plenary session while studying the historical role of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought. The party committee of the air force units made this decision according to circumstances.

The decision asked units concerned to boldly clear up any muddle-headed ideas so as to make cadres and fighters understand the important meaning to studying Mao Zedong's works. The decision pointed out: In studying Mao Zedong's works, it is necessary to differentiate circumstances and to avoid seeking uniformity in everything. We should study Mao Zedong's works one by one in the spirit of the party resolution and at the same time pick out some Marxist-Leninist works and the works of revolutionaries of the older generation like Zhou Enlai and Liu Shaoqi and study them together with other documents and important speeches since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. The decision of the party committee of the air force units also called on units to correctly sum up past experience and lessons and to strictly differentiate the good experience and methods for study created by the masses from the dogmatism, pragmatism and formalism pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

SHANGHAI CIRCULAR ON PROTECTING SCHOOLS

OW080503 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] To prevent young hoodlums and lawbreakers from attacking schools, the Shanghai municipal education bureau and public security bureau recently issued a joint circular on maintaining normal educational order in schools. The circular calls on public security organs at various levels to help the schools maintain normal educational order, protect the personal safety of teachers and students in schools and make this an important task in strengthening social order and public security.

Criminals entering schools to carry out indecent and criminal activities should be handled harshly, swiftly and seriously according to law. In coordination with the schools, ideological education should be given to young people who have graduated and left their schools but have since returned repeatedly and disturbed educational order in the schools. They must not be allowed to beat up teachers and disturb school order.

BRIEFS

JIANGSU COAL OUTPUT -- Coal mines in Jiangsu Province produced 1,356,000 dun of coal in September, or 90,000 dun more than planned, overfulfilling the monthly output plan by 7 percent. By the end of September the province's third quarter coal output was 4,005,000 dun, the highest quarter output this year. Xuzhou mining bureau in September turned out 1,001,000 dun of coal. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Oct 81 OW]

HAIKOU CPPCC COMMITTEE HAILS YE STATEMENT

HK060926 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] On the morning of 3 October, the Haikou Municipal CPPCC Committee held a forum of people of all circles to study and discuss the statement by NPC Chairman Ye Jianying. The participants hoped that the Taiwan authorities would make an active response to the nine principles and policies put forth by NPC Chairman Ye on achieving peaceful reunification.

(Fan Shiru) and (Zhang Yi), vice chairmen of the Haikou Municipal CPPCC Committee; (Chen Chuanxiao), (Zhaou Zheng), (Qiu Hongmu), (Lin Hongbao), (Chen Yuan) and (Sheng Changyue), responsible members of democratic parties and the Haikou municipal association of industry and commerce; (Chen Jiaxin) and (Chen Bomin), former KMT personnel who revolted and crossed over and were given special pardon; and (Fang Yaonan), (Li Guilin) and (Wen Changsong), Taiwan compatriots, spoke at the forum. They noted the principles and policies of the CCP and the people's government on the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the achievement of peaceful reunification are clear and specific. They are indeed fair and reasonable.

Taiwan compatriot (Fang Yaonan) said NPC Chairman Ye's statement conforms with the will and interests of the people. I believe that on hearing this statement, the flesh-and-blood compatriots and our old friends and acquaintances in Taiwan will definitely strive even more courageously for promoting the peaceful reunification of the motherland. They hoped that Taiwan's KMT authorities will attach the greatest importance to national interests, get rid of all old grudges, work hand in hand with the CCP and the people throughout the country and realize in joint efforts the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

HAINAN HOLDS NATIONAL DAY NAVAL REVIEW

HK061246 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] On the National Day, the naval units stationed in Hainan solemnly held a naval review in the seaport of Yuelin. On the morning of 1 October, all the naval vessels were decorated with colored flags and anchored out the Yuelin Port. The brightly colored five-starred red flags fluttered in the breeze. The naval fleet under review consisting of missile-equipped convoy ships, missile-equipped speedboats, torpedo boats, submarine chasers and high-speed gunboats formed a single-line battle array. The powerful naval vessels berthed in a row and guns and missile launchers stood lofty and firm on them. The sailors stood in orderly formations on the deck.

When the naval review began, all the sailors immediately faced the review vessel and saluted. The naval vessels then braved the wind and the waves and sped forward, demonstrating the heroic spirit of the south sea sailors in defending the South China Sea.

After the naval review, responsible comrades of the naval units stationed in Hainan and of the party and government and the Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture also visited the warship which was awarded a second class collective commendation for retrieving in the South Pacific a carrier-rocket data capsule and watched a diving demonstration.

BRIEFS

HAINAN TROPICAL INDUSTRIAL CROPS -- All places in Hainan Island have vigorously developed tropical industrial crops. The areas planted to 6 kinds of main industrial crops, including rubber and coconut trees, from January to August this year were some 16,400 mu [as heard], 50 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year. [Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 1 Sep 81 HK]

BEIJING CCP ON PARTY LIFE, EATING HABITS

HK061300 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 22 September, Jia Tingsan, third secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee; Chen Xitong, secretary of the municipal CCP committee; and comrades of the preparatory group of the planning committee of the municipal CCP committee listened to reports by the responsible comrades of the party committees of the organs of the municipal CCP committee and the municipal people's government on the situation of holding meetings on the party's organizational life and of inspecting and correcting the unhealthy work style of extravagant eating and drinking. By the time the reports were made on 22 September, the party organizations of all departments, committees and offices of the municipal CCP committee, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress and the municipal people's government had all held their meetings on the party's organizational life. Apart from those who had asked for leave of absence because they were sick or on duty, all secretaries of the municipal CCP committee, party-member vice chairmen of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, party-member vice mayors and responsible people of all departments, committees and offices attended the party life meetings.

Comrade Jia Tingsan and along with Fan Jin, Ma Yaoji, Wang Feiran and Yang Chunmao, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, attended the meeting in the capacity of ordinary party members of the party groups to which they belong. They reported to their party groups their understanding of correcting improper work style, examined their implementation of the "guiding principles" and requested their party organizations to exercise supervision over them.

(Tan Yankun), deputy director of the education department of the municipal CCP committee, was away on duty and was not able to attend the party life meeting. As soon as he returned to his department, he reported to the secretary of the party branch, the state of his study and also conducted sincere self-criticism regarding his past unhealthy work style.

At the party life meetings, some cadres examined the problems of engaging in extravagant eating and drinking, purchasing commodities in short supply through administrative notes and making use of one's functions and powers to exchange and occupy a larger residential flat. Aiming at the problems existing in their own units, some departments, committees and offices also formulated measures for correcting the undesirable work style of extravagant eating and drinking.

On 30 August, when Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, and Wang Chun and Chen Xitong, secretaries of the municipal CCP committee and vice mayors, listened to work reports in Changping County, they turned down an invitation to attend a dinner. Instead, they ate a simple meal of noodles and paid the bill in full. On 15 September, when Wang Xian, secretary of the municipal CCP committee, and other comrades inspected work in Yanqing County, the comrades of the county took out several cans of recently processed carambola [a fruit] and several jars of jam and asked them to try them. Wang Xian said the municipal CCP committee is currently making an effort to correct the undesirable work style of extravagant eating and drinking, and we must seriously implement this spirit. We will neither taste them nor accept them. Please put them away.

The reports at the party life meetings also reflected some existing problems. For example, the meetings on the party's organizational life in a small number of units still showed that they were merely being held perfunctorily. Some leading cadres were still not making an adequate effort to conduct self-criticism in connection with the actual situations and some comrades still lacked confidence in curbing the undesirable work style of extravagant eating and drinking.

After listening to reports, Comrades Jia Tingsan and Chen Xitong spoke. After the municipal CCP committee issued the notice, they said, the cadres have gone into action without delay and examined and corrected the undesirable work style of extravagant eating and drinking. The situation has been excellent. First, this has demonstrated that the decision of the CCP Central Committee, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee and the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee on correcting the unhealthy work style is absolutely correct. Second, this has demonstrated that the masses have stood on the side of the party. As soon as the municipal CCP committee issued the notice, many people wrote and telephoned the municipal CCP committee and the preparatory group of the municipal CCP committee to report problems. The party has relied on the masses and the masses have supported our party in resolutely correcting this unhealthy work style. Third, this has demonstrated that our cadres are good or relatively good. Despite the fact that some comrades have developed, to varying degrees, an unhealthy work style, they can be corrected through education. They do listen to the words of the party. Fourth, this has demonstrated that the method of conducting criticism and self-criticism can be used to solve problems. The leadership organs of the municipal CCP committee, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress and the municipal people's government are the leading organs of Beijing Municipality. They should set themselves as examples for the party members and cadres throughout the municipality.

In correcting the unhealthy work style of extravagant eating and drinking, the cadres and masses have roused themselves to action and have made a good start. However, there are still discrepancies with what has been demanded by the central authorities, the municipal CCP committee and the masses. We must persistently grasp this work and must never stop halfway. We welcome the continuous supervision and exposure by the party members, cadres and masses and will never allow any retaliation. The municipal CCP committee reiterates: For those who refuse to accept education and continue to violate discipline, we will definitely severely punish them and will never be lenient.

HEBEI RIBAO ON PROPER ATTITUDE FOR MILITIA WORK

HK070618 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Yang Dabin [2799 1129 2430]: "Clear Away 'Leftist' Ideology and Do a Good Job in Militia Work"]

[Text] Uphold the truth and correct mistakes -- this is the fundamental principle of dialectical materialism which our party has adhered to in the past. During the 32 years since the founding of the PRC, we have achieved great successes on various fronts, but we also made quite a few "leftist" mistakes which have affected every area, every front and every field. Militia work has also been affected by those "leftist" mistakes. Today, we are summing up historical experiences in light of the reality of militia work and further clearing away the influence of "leftist" mistakes. This is indeed a step of vital significance in guiding us to carry out more consciously the line, principles and policies set up by the party's central authorities concerning the strengthening of militia work and to do a good job in militia work in the new situation.

In studying the "resolution" and reviewing the history of promoting militia work, we find that the influence of "leftist" mistakes remains quite prominent in militia work. Its manifestations are manifold. 1) Some military cadres themselves have not set up the guiding ideology which makes economic construction the core of militia work. Over a long period of time, under the dominance of the set policy of "taking class struggle as the key link," they became accustomed to the old practice of vigorously pushing ahead with class struggle and promoting contingents of the people's militia.

In implementing the directives from superior military bodies concerning militia work, they have always revealed their ideological tendency to have a "one-track mind" and lacked an overall concept for economic construction. Many military cadres have kept in mind only such things as the number of training days, the number of persons participating in trading, shooting scores, grenade-throwing distance and so on. They have not cared about production in their own unit. Therefore, they have been indifferent to the promotion of production and studies and the improvement of production technology. These work styles have been redressed to a certain extent after the shift of focus to work, but have not yet been thoroughly eliminated. 2) The impractical formalism is still prevailing. Our cadres used to carry out tasks on a grand and spectacular scale with a superficial work style. We have experienced in the past a period when great assemblies, great parades and other spectacular activities were promoted. There was one city where militiamen were assembled 13 times during a single year to participate in parades and assemblies, and over 100,000 people were released from production. The situation was even worse in various units at lower levels where people were more frequently released from work to join activities. 3) The requirements for militia work are impractical and unrealistic; for example, the regulation that all units with a militia organization are required to carry out militia activities once a week (1 hour every time is unreasonable). Moreover, the practice of demanding uniformity in establishing the equipment, and substance requirements for militia training is unrealistic too. As there is no differentiation between new militiamen and others, between those who can learn faster and those who learn slower, and between core items and general times -- everything being mixed together -- the morale of the militia, the training efficiency and so on have been affected.

As pointed out in the "resolution," "militia work must also be further strengthened." In clearing away the influence of "leftist" mistakes on militia work, we are aiming at doing a good job in it under the new situation. Many new cases and problems in militia work are emerging in the new period of the historical turning point. In order to competently carry out the guidelines and policies of the party's central authorities concerning militia work, military cadres at different levels have to start from the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, study and seek the objective laws for carrying out militia work around the central task of construction of the four modernizations. We must firmly establish the guiding ideology which takes economic construction as the central task, properly define the relations between the parts and the whole and between militia work and economic construction. We must organize militiamen to consciously promote production and learn skills so as to turn them into experts in production and encourage them to play a leading role in production. As the militia is an important force in the activities of various departments, military departments must intimately cooperate with other departments in carrying out political education and ideological work. At present, the production responsibility system has already been adopted in many production units with emphasis on cost accounting. Therefore, in closely integrating militia training with production in the light of their own real circumstances, all units should take flexible measures at an opportune moment to accomplish the production assignments as well as the training tasks set by higher authorities.

NEI MONGGOL STRAINED BY POPULATION INFLUX

HK080753 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 8 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] The government of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has adopted measures to deal with an influx of people which has strained the region's economy in recent years, the NEI MONGGOL RIBAO reported. A circular, announcing the measures, said that the growth of population in the region has far surpassed economic growth and caused "new problems between the nationalities" as well.

The regional government is now drafting a regulation covering population administration under the guidance of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The current measures will be used until that comes into effect.

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*The measures are: Arrangements for the work and livelihood of immigrants already in the region, are to be made as suits the cultural and economic development of the region. The region will contact the home places of people who wandered into the region with no profession, nor means of livelihood and persuade them to return. People who fled to the region to escape criminal records from the "Cultural Revolution" will be charged with their crimes under the law. Population flow from the countryside to the cities and towns within the region will be strictly controlled.

From now on, with the exception of some specialists, workers needed in newly formed enterprises in the region must be employed locally, rather than brought from the interior.

Family planning must be carried out among people of China's majority nationality, the Han, who are in the region. Among the Mongolians and other minority nationality peoples, although family planning is not advocated those who want to practice it should be encouraged.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL HOHHOT HOUSING -- Between 1977 and August 1981, Hohhot municipality built houses with a floor space of 930,000 square meters, equivalent to a third of the total housing built in the municipality since China's liberation. In recent years, the municipality has invested over 170 million yuan in housing. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 81 SK]

NEI MONGGOL LIVESTOCK -- Despite serious drought, Nei Monggol set a record in animal husbandry this year thanks to responsibility systems. In the 1980 animal husbandry year, livestock owned by communes and brigades in pastoral areas of the region totalled 20.38 million head, a net increase of 8.58 percent over that in 1979. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 81 SK]

NEI MONGGOL BEET OUTPUT -- Nei Monggol region is reaping a bumper harvest of beets this year. The output will reach some 4 million tons, a 20 percent increase over 1980 and a record for the region. This year the regional people's government has granted some 8 million yuan of investment loans to help sugar refineries reform sugar processing techniques and increase processing capacities. The sugar processing capacity of the region has increased from 130,000 tons to 140,000 tons. The 19 sugar refineries in the region began processing work in the last 10 days of September. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG MEETING STRESSES FULFILLING QUOTAS

SK080410 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1700 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The provincial people's government held a telephone conference this evening to mobilize the broad masses of cadres and workers on the industrial and communications front to work diligently in the fourth quarter to strive to fulfill this year's state production plan. Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor of the province, presided over and addressed the conference. Chen Jianfei, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and deputy governor of the province, spoke at the conference.

Comrade Chen Jianfei reviewed relatively good achievements scored by industrial and communications departments in the first 9 months, pointed out current problems and urged the broad masses of staff and workers on the industrial and communications front to exert themselves and go all out to fulfill the following tasks in a down-to-earth manner. First, strengthen the political and ideological work and correct the phenomenon of listlessness in leadership. The phenomenon of listlessness in the ideological and political work is widespread on the industrial and communications front. Leading cadres at all levels on the industrial and communications front should conscientiously study the resolutions adopted by the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and the guidelines of the national forum on ideological issues. They should strengthen the ideological and political work, boldly adhere to education on the four basic principles and be fearless in supporting what is right and suppressing what is wrong. They should be able to come out boldly and have a clear-cut stand to conduct strict criticism and a necessary struggle against social tendencies which deviate from the socialist road and the party leadership and practice bourgeois liberalization. They should be able to boldly tackle with malpractices in the economic field to ensure that commending good deeds and stopping bad deeds are always taken charge of.

When conducting education on the four basic principles, it is necessary to present the facts and reason things out with the masses and, through their personal understanding, help them discern the advantages of the socialist system to enhance their confidence in working for the four modernizations. It is very important to have a strict reward and penalty system and strict organic discipline. Disciplinary measures should be taken against those individual workers who leave their posts without permission, are absent from work for a long time, engage in dishonest practices or seriously violate the law and discipline and yet refuse to change their ways. They should be seriously dealt with or fired. Otherwise, it will be the same as accommodating, tolerating and covering up bad persons and evil deeds. Efforts should be made to do a good job in ideological and political work when implementing economic responsibility systems and adopt a correct understanding of the relations between material and spiritual incentives. All localities must take effective action to control bonus issuances and halt arbitrary issuances. Special attention should be paid to avoid recklessly issuing bonuses at year's end.

Second, conduct the mass pick-up-gold campaign on a broad scale and strive to increase production and income. Industrial and communications departments should conduct discussions on such topics as what do we do when our country has problems and how do we pick up gold which is found everywhere at enterprises. All localities, departments and enterprises must implement the guidelines of the provincial energy conservation meeting and fulfill the plan of conserving 0.8 to 1 million tons of coal and 300 to 350 million kWh of electricity and reducing each boiler's consumption by 50,000 tons of oil this year.

JILIN PROVINCE ENMAO TOURS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

SK080158 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] According to our reporter (Zhan Xiang), with great interest leaders of the provincial CCP committee and government, Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, Yu Ke, Zhang Shiyang, Dong Xin, Li Shuren and Luo Yuejia toured the provincial exhibition on industrial science and technology this afternoon in the Changchun Worker's Palace.

The exhibition, sponsored by the provincial scientific and technical committee, displayed over 1,500 scientific achievements and new products introduced since 1976 by industrial and communications, capital construction, financial and trade, scientific and technical, and cultural and educational departments, enterprises, establishments, universities and state scientific and technical organs. Leaders of the provincial CCP committee and government said after touring the exhibition: This exhibition is very important. More inventions should be made to transfer science and technology into productive forces and to promote economic construction in our province.

The exhibition will be opened to the public tomorrow.

JILIN ORGANIZES ECONOMIC PEOPLE'S POLICEMEN

SK080236 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, in line with the plan approved by the State Council on organizing economic people's policemen and set forth by the Ministry of Public Security and six other departments, Jilin Province has completed the first stage organization of economic people's policemen. Economic people's policemen are stipulated to assume guard duty at key units of various plants, mines and enterprises to protect their important targets and carry out the task of preventing counterrevolutionary sabotage, robbery, fires, explosions and any other accidents to ensure the safety of important targets and plants, mines and enterprises. Economic people's policemen will wear dark red police garments and the same cap insignias and collar badges as people's policemen wear. Economic people's policemen in our province have already assumed their posts.

LIAONING MILITARY DISTRICT 1981 BUDGET REDUCED

SK070048 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] The Liaoning provincial military district's 1981 budget has been reduced. It is striving to increase income and economize on expenditures. Expenses on business trips, water, electricity, oil and special expenditures have dropped markedly from those in the corresponding 1980 period. Revenues and expenditures in most units have been balanced. The military district has saved 4.7 million yuan. Meanwhile, [words indistinct] to create more financial resources and increase revenue. Real income for the first half of 1981 approached 1 million yuan, an 80 percent increase over the corresponding 1980 period.

To correct the practice of tightly administering funds in the first half of the year, loosely in the latter half and spending freely at year's end, the provincial military district recently convened a conference on increasing revenue and economizing on expenditures. The conference made it clear that it is necessary to consolidate and develop the achievements scored. No supplementary budget is allowed to be enacted under any pretext. It also decided to regard the implementation of budget plans as equivalent to the enforcement of discipline.

BRIEFS

LIAONING PEASANT FAMILY -- Shenyang, 17 Sep (XINHUA) -- Per capita income of 500 peasant households in Liaoning Province averaged 273 yuan in 1980, up 126 yuan or 85.7 percent over 1977, according to the provincial statistical bureau. In the first half of 1981, these households showed a per capita income increase of 27.8 percent over the January-June period of 1980. These 500 peasant households were selected from among 50 production teams in 18 counties throughout the province, as a sample representing high-income, medium-income and low-income families. Credit for the increase is attributed to adoption of the economic responsibility system, diversifying the economy of the people's communes and production brigades and development of side-line occupations by commune members. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 17 Sep 81 OW]

MAINTAIN PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK IN SHAANXI

HK071500 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Short commentary: "Conscientiously Do a Good Job in Firmly Grasping Planned Parenthood Work"]

[Text] Rural population makes up 84 percent of the total population in our province. Whether population growth rate is high or low basically depends on the planned parenthood work in the rural areas. At present, after the implementation of various agricultural production responsibility systems new problems have cropped up in the planned parenthood work in the rural areas. Some areas have slackened their leadership over planned parenthood work and the population growth rate naturally has increased by a big margin. We should pay close attention to this situation and must on no account treat it lightly. If we fail to take effective measures to change the situation and let it spread unchecked, we are bound to lose what we achieved during the 1970's. As a result, the population in our province will greatly expand. Therefore, we should on no account slacken our efforts in planned parenthood work. We should adopt effective measures to grasp it conscientiously and firmly.

Facts have shown us that after the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility systems in the rural areas, it is still possible for us to do a good job in planned parenthood work and control population growth. In accordance with the new situation of agricultural production, Mian County has adopted new methods for planned parenthood to extensively promote planned parenthood work in rural areas. This is indeed a good example.

It has been 1 year or so since the publication of the "open letter" of the party Central Committee. Planned parenthood work in our province has extensively developed. Party organizations and governments at all levels should conscientiously implement the "open letter," truly strengthen their leadership over the planned parenthood work and adopt effective measures. They should not be afraid of difficulties and slacken their efforts. They should change the present practice of working intensely and then later relaxing. They should conscientiously and firmly grasp planned parenthood work just as they deal with industrial and agricultural production. They should give full play to the exemplary role of the party and league members and cadres at all levels and vigorously strengthen political and ideological work. No matter what kind of agricultural production responsibility systems we implement we should advocate late marriage and the practice of having children later. The principle of having only one child should not be changed. Only in so doing can we ensure the progress of planned parenthood work. Party committees and governments at all levels should constantly sum up their experiences of "simultaneously grasping production and planned parenthood work and establish two kinds of responsibility systems," implement the relevant policies, and pursue the system of rewards and penalties so as to conscientiously and firmly grasp planned parenthood work in rural areas and achieve new results.

SHAANXI CPPCC SUPPORTS YE JIANYING'S PROPOSAL

HK071228 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 30 September, the Shaanxi Provincial CPPCC Committee invited responsible persons of various democratic parties in this province to a forum. The participants were unanimous in resolute support of NPC Chairman Ye Jianying's statement which further expounded the general and specific policies on the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland and the realization of peaceful reunification. They expressed their determination to contribute to realizing the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland and accomplishing the great cause of national reunification at an early date.

Provincial CPPCC Committee Vice Chairman (Fan Lin) presided over the forum. Hu Jingtong, former deputy commander of the 22d Army of the Kuomintang, member of the central committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, vice chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial CPPCC Committee, said: As a former insurrection officer of the Kuomintang, I resolutely support NPC Chairman Ye's statement, and I am determined to work harder for accomplishing the great cause of national reunification at an early date.

Xiong Yingdong, head of the Shaanxi branch of the China Democratic National Construction Association and vice chairman of the Shaanxi provincial people's congress, said: It is well said that although the trees are very high, falling leaves settle at their roots [a person residing elsewhere ultimately returns to his ancestral home]. The return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland is the trend of the times and the desire of the people. Hou Zhonglian, head of the Shaanxi branch of the Jiusan society and vice chairman of the provincial people's congress; Professor Shen Shangxian, deputy head of the Xian branch of the Jiusan society and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; and Fu Daoshen, deputy head of the Shaanxi branch of the China Democratic National Construction Association and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, have many relatives and friends in Taiwan. They all hope that Taiwan will return to the embrace of the motherland at an early date so that they can be reunited with their relatives and friends.

Xue Daowu, chairman of the provincial federation of industry and commerce and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, hopes that people of Taiwan's industrial and commercial circles will return to the mainland at an early date to suggest ways and means for establishing various types of economic enterprises.

SHAANXI WINTER CONSCRIPTION WORK STARTS 1 OCT

HK080204 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] According to the conscription order for the winter of 1981 issued by the provincial people's government and the provincial military command, conscription work in our province was fully under way starting from 1 October. The targets and scope of the conscription this time are those youths in the rural areas whose families have comparatively ample labor power and who have a cultural level of junior middle school graduate or above, and the educated urban youths working in the country and mountain areas. In cities and suburbs, only this year's senior middle school graduates are being conscripted. The age limit for conscription for males is 18 or 19 years old. This year's senior middle school graduates who have reached the age of 17 can also be conscripted. As for females, this year's senior middle school graduates who have reached the age of 17 or 18 years old can be conscripted.

The provincial work conference on conscription demands that it is necessary to conduct education in performing military service according to law as well as in patriotism and revolutionary heroism among the broad masses and young people old enough to join the army in connection with the implementation of the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. It is also necessary to do education work among the young people old enough to join the army and their families in a meticulous manner. The broad masses of young people who are old enough to join the army are expected to sign up immediately in order to safeguard the motherland and the four modernizations. The conference demands that the organizations in various places strictly carry out the various policies and the regulations concerned and do a good job of conscription work. It is impermissible to engage in unhealthy practices, and once an unhealthy practice is discovered, it should be resolutely stopped. Serious cases should be dealt with in a serious manner.

YANG JINGREN AID GROUP VISIT SHAANXI FLOOD AREA

OWO42357 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] While the people in the whole country were joyfully celebrating the National Day, a central comfort group led by Vice Premier Yang Jingren came to flood-afflicted Shaanxi Province to extend sympathy to the cadres and masses there. The group arrived in Xian on 2 October. It was greeted at the airport by Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee; Yu Mingtao, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor of the province; and Jiang Yi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of the province.

After some parts of Shaanxi, including Hanzhong and Baoji, were hit by floods, the party Central Committee and the State Council showed deep concern about the people there. They sent separate messages expressing their sympathy and listened to reports on damage caused by the floods. Relief funds and materials were immediately allotted.

On 3 October Comrades Yu Mingtao and Jiang Yi reported to the central comfort group the details of the damage, the anti-flood and rescue work that had been done in the past and the plan for the rescue work in the future. Group leader Yang Jingren said: With regard to the rescue work carried out by the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee, the principle is correct, the measures taken are effective, and the achievements scored thus far are conspicuous. In the struggle against the floods there emerged quite a number of heroic models who deserve to be commended.

Tour Ningqiang, Yueyang Counties

HK080622 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Accompanied by Secretary of the provincial CCP committee and Vice Governor Yang Yi, Vice Governor Dong Youxian and the responsible comrades of the eastern Shaanxi Prefecture, the central delegation headed by Vice Premier Yang Jingren arrived by train in the flood-stricken areas of Ningqiang and Yueyang Counties to express greetings and appreciation. When expressing greetings and appreciation in Ningqiang County, Comrade Yang Jingren pointed out that in mountainous areas, it was necessary not only to prevent floods, but also to guard against dangers of steep mountains, slippery slopes and mud-rock slides. It was necessary to sum up experiences. In the future, houses should be built in comparatively safe areas where possible. Comrade Yang Jingren also had a photo taken with nine cadres and commune members from Ningqiang County's Yangpingguan area, who had rescued other people at the risk of their lives, while dealing with an emergency and providing disaster relief.

When visiting Yueyang County, Comrade Yang Jingren was very pleased at the fine spiritual outlook displayed by the people of the whole county during the grave disaster. He was especially satisfied with the leadership of the party and government of this county because due to their strong measures and good work, not a single life in the entire town was lost. He enthusiastically praised the cadres at various levels for standing the test of helping the people survive a natural disaster and for forging closer links between the cadres and masses and between the party and masses. He encouraged them to make persistent efforts, move ahead in the flush of victory and do a good job of disaster relief work and production. Comrade Yang Jingren also received advanced persons who had performed meritorious deeds in fighting the floods and providing disaster relief, and praised them for their excellent qualities in saving other people's lives at the risk of their own and in protecting the state's property. He hoped that the broad cadres and masses would learn from them and, under the leadership of the party, exert their revolutionary enthusiasm, do a good job in providing for and helping themselves by engaging in production, and strive for a good agricultural harvest next year to make up for the losses caused by the disaster.

MINISTER ON COMMUNICATIONS LINKS WITH TAIWAN

OW080728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Post and Telecommunications is ready to open air and sea postal routes between China's mainland and Taiwan to facilitate direct exchange of postal services between the two parts of China, Minister Wen Minsheng has announced.

The ministry will also avail itself of earth satellite facilities to start direct telecommunication services between Beijing and Taipei, the minister said.

In response to Chairman Ye Jianying's September 30 statement on China's peaceful reunification, Wen Minsheng said, the ministry is willing to hold talks with its counterpart in Taiwan on the starting exchange of service at the date and place chosen by both sides through consultation.

MINISTER URGES PROMOTION OF TRADE WITH TAIWAN

OW071212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign trade, in an interview with XINHUA, suggested ways to promote trade between the mainland and Taiwan.

Industrialists and business people from Taiwan, he said, are welcome to visit and investigate, to take part in the Guangzhou export commodities fair, to hold exhibitions and sales and to station trade representatives on the mainland. Conversely, import and export corporations on the mainland are willing to send their representatives to Taiwan to meet industrial and commercial circles there.

Foreign trade and commercial representatives from the mainland who are stationed abroad are willing to make contacts with industrialists and business people from Taiwan.

The minister also proposed the exchange of goods between the mainland and Taiwan in the spirit of each supplying the other's needs. For instance, he said, the mainland can supply Taiwan with coal, oil and herbal medicines at preferential prices. He added that convenience will be given to procedures for receiving goods from Taiwan.

Finally, the minister extended an invitation to Taiwan commerce and trade officials to meet their mainland counterparts. The time and place can be decided upon after consultation, he said.

CHIANG: TAIWAN WILL NEVER NEGOTIATE WITH PRC

OWO71515 Taipei CNA in English 1440 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Taipei, Oct 7 (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo said Wednesday that the Chinese communists are falling back on their old trickery and attempting to promote the "third cooperation" between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party.

In his capacity as chairman of the Kuomintang, the president made a statement entitled "Bitter Lessons and a Solemn [word indistinct]" at the weekly KMT central standing committee meeting.

"Alarmed by our movement of 'unifying China under the three principles of the people,' the Chinese communists have recently engaged in one united front propaganda move after another. They have even proposed the so-called talks to be held 'on a reciprocal basis' between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party to 'cooperate for the third time.' Rather than 'cooperating,' the Chinese communists have actually tried to make their way into the ranks of the national revolution in gestures of surrender twice during the last 60 years," President Chiang said.

The president then stressed the following points in repudiating the Peiping regime's offensive of peace talks:

-- There is a watershed between the benevolent government based on the three principles of the people and the tyrannical rule of communism. No confusion can be allowed between these two. The happy and peaceful lives of our compatriots in this bastion of national recovery has for more than 30 years provided a striking contrast to the unparalleled misery of our compatriots on the mainland across the [words indistinct] life, and shows which is good and which is evil, but the communists distort this as "partisan intransigence," "partisan rivalry" and "powers and privileges" to be enjoyed by the Kuomintang and Chinese Communist Party.

-- To the communists, peace talks are another form of warfare. Although the two look different, the aim is identical. So I often say: "To talk peace with the Chinese communists is to invite death." This is an agonizing, bloodstained lesson that we and many other Asian countries have learned.

-- Although the Chinese communists know that we will not talk peace with them, they still shout their slogan at the top of their lungs. Their strategem is to create in the world the false image that we do not want peace. Anyone who bothers to look into history will find that the government of the Republic of China has taken (?up) arms only in self-defense and has never been militaristic. The Chinese communist regime has been officially branded by the United Nations as an aggressor. It sent troops to help the aggressors in both the Korean and Vietnam wars. India assisted the Chinese communist regime and was suddenly stabbed in the back by its supposed friend. The Chinese communists backed the Vietnamese communists in seizing South Vietnam but before long turned on those they had helped. They have supported communist infiltration and subversion in Southeast Asia and Latin America with money, weapons and guerrilla warfare tactics. Aren't these facts sufficient to make all people aware of the belligerent nature of the Chinese communists? It is obvious that the "peace talks" advocated by the Chinese communists does not mean peace but is mere political chicanery.

-- I want to state clearly and resolutely once again: We shall never "negotiate" with the Chinese communists. In solemnly expressing this view, I want to tell our compatriots on the Chinese mainland that we are resolved to remove the yoke that the communists have imposed upon them. In their clamor for "peace talks," the Chinese communists are intending to deceive our compatriots on the mainland by saying: "The government for which you yearn is about to talk peace with us, so you have lost all hope?" We must tell our mainland compatriots of our confidence and determination to deliver them and assure them that we shall never talk with the communists they hate so deeply.

Our solemn mission is to carry out the three principles of the people and unify China. We must courageously carry on the struggle to its victorious end. From the Tsungli and the Tsungtsui on down, all dedicated revolutionaries have known only that their responsibility is to "wage the revolution for the [words indistinct] benevolence." They have never thought of life or death or of such selfish goals as fame, rank or power.

The three principles of the people have reached deep into the hearts of the people at home and abroad. The success of benevolent rule based on the three principles of the people has created the greatest era in the 70 years of the Republic of China. This success is our best assurance of unifying China under the three principles of the people. We have the increasing confidence of victory here in this prospering bastion of national revival. We have the determination to win the struggle against communism and for national recovery.

INACCURATE REPORTING WILL NOT BE TOLERATED

OW071401 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] In Taipei Dr James Soong, spokesman of the Government of the Republic of China, said in response to an interpellation by legislators (Tang Ming-shan), (Zhang Che-i) and (Fang Hsien-pi) Tuesday: In the interest of national security and sovereignty, the government will not tolerate any inaccurate news report.

The non-Kuomintang legislators raised the question disagreeing with the Government Information Office's [GIO] revoking of the accreditation of an ASSOCIATED PRESS reporter over a story involving the death of Prof Chen Wen-cheng. Soong noted: The Chen case has become international concern, and that unfounded rumors in relations to the cause of Chen's death and malicious words against the government have spread widely, damaging the image of the Republic of China's Government.

Dr Soong said that in handling the case the government must be careful and cautious so as not to give anybody a chance to distort the image of the government.

(Tang) stated in his written question that the Government Information Office was over-reacting. Soong said: While handling Chen's case, the government has done its best to maintain the sovereignty and legal power of the country. The government does not welcome any foreign interference in any matters occurring on the soil of the Republic of China. According to the Republic of China law, no one is permitted to perform an autopsy here without the permission of the court or prosecutor. Thus, in handling the case of the AP reporter, the GIO was not oversensitive.

Dr Soong considered the report by the AP reporter inaccurate and said that what the GIO has done is unrelated to the freedom of press. In any democratic country which respects sovereignty and law, any inaccurate report leading to the distortion of the country's image will be checked. The way to check this kind of inaccurate reports from happening again is to revoke the accreditation of the reporter, or, in a serious case, to deport the reporter.

Soong said: Recent examples which can be referred to are the deportation of several foreign reporters from Egypt and the Republic of South Africa.

(Tang) and the other two legislators said: It was improper for the Government Information Office to revoke AP reporter Tina Chou's right to cover news in the Republic of China. Miss Chou had, in a report on two U.S. professors, stated that the two American experts had performed an autopsy on Chen Wen-cheng's body, which the U.S. professors said, in a departure press conference, was merely a visual examination.

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT BEGINS 5-DAY VISIT

OWO80301 Taipei CNA in English 0229 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Taipei, 8 Oct (CNA) -- Rodrigo Carazo Odio, president of the Republic of Costa Rica, and Madame Carazo, accompanied by Dr. Bernd H. Niehaus, minister of foreign affairs, and Mrs. Niehaus, arrived in Taipei at 10:20 a.m. Thursday for a five-day visit.

After arriving at Chiang Kai-shek International Airport, they proceeded to the Sungshan military airbase to receive military honors and attend welcome ceremony given by the Government of the Republic of China.

While here, President Carazo and his party will meet with government leaders for exchange of views on matters of mutual concern between the two countries. They will also attend the celebration activities of the 70th year of the founding of the Republic of China and visit the economic and cultural establishment of the Republic of China.

The president's three sons and their wives, Mr. and Mrs. Mario Carazo Zeledon, Mr. and Mrs. Alvaro Carazo Zeledon, and Mr. and Mrs. Jorge Manuel Carazo Zeledon, will also come here.

President Carazo and his party will depart at 11:30 a.m. 12 Oct. Before leaving, President Carazo will hold a press conference at the Grand Hotel.

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS ECONOMIC MISSION -- Taipei, 29 Sept (CNA) -- The Netherlands economic mission Tuesday began their round of visits here. In the morning, they called at the China External Trade Development Council and heard a briefing about this nation's foreign trade. They also exchanged opinions with Chinese officials on further promoting two-way trade. The Dutch visitors will hold seminars with their Chinese counterparts in Taipei and Kaohsiung Wednesday and Wednesday [as received] to discuss ways of bettering trade relations. Oct 2, they will visit the Sino-European Trade Promotion Association. According to customs statistics, trade between the two countries reached U.S. \$374 million during the first eight months the year. In two-way trade, this country's exports were valued at U.S. \$375 million, while imports reached U.S. \$99 million, the ROC enjoying a surplus of U.S. \$176 million. Last year, this country's exports to the Netherlands totaled U.S. \$444 million and imports were U.S. \$149 million, leaving a surplus of U.S. \$295 million. The 22-member mission arrived in Taipei Monday for an eight-day visit. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1400 GMT 29 Sep 81 OW]

WEN WEI PO DISCUSSES 'WEAK' U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

HK080702 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 8 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Danger Appears in 'Hot Spots;' What Is the United States' Intention?"]

[Text] The talks between the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States were inconclusive -- the next step will probably be an arms race between the two sides and their trial of strength in various "hot spots" in the world. The assassination of As-Sadat symbolized a new danger in the Middle East, one of the "hot spots."

The weak point of the U.S. foreign and economic policies can be seen more clearly today, and this provides the USSR with an opportunity to seize.

In foreign affairs, the United States should originally ally itself with the Third World countries, including those in Latin America, Africa and the Middle East. But instead, it adopts a policy of supporting the autocratic regimes in Latin America and supporting South Africa and Israel and has brought things to a stalemate with the Third World countries. Pro-U.S. Saudi Arabia intended to buy early warning aircraft from the United States but was obstructed by the pro-Israeli forces in the United States. It declared with resentment: "We have two enemies. One is the USSR and the other is Israel. The former has forced us to strengthen our friendship with the United States, and the latter has injured this friendship due to their friendship with the United States." This is a criticism of the U.S.'s pro-Israeli foreign policy, which disregards allying itself with the Third World and, like undermining a well, provides the USSR with an opportunity to fish in troubled waters.

Economic problems are also a handicap for the United States. Reagan resolves to make a change in American military strategy to enhance its military power, but the American economy is not improved and it is not easy to increase military expenditures.

The United States wants to make itself appear stronger and more powerful, but it cannot. So, the USSR is able to press forward steadily, and as a result, there are more and more "hot spots."

Before the assassination, As-Sadat expressed concern about Soviet expansion. Egypt warned the United States that the Soviet and Cuban troops stationed in Ethiopia had become a mobile force that threatened the Middle East, and these troops could be airlifted to Libya, where there were already enough armored cars, tanks and artillery for five troop divisions. Besides, the USSR also made military deployments in Syria and southern Africa, and was able to attack north Africa or make trouble in the Persian Gulf at any time.

Soon after this warning, anti-Soviet As-Sadat was assassinated. This shows that Egypt is probably a new target of the USSR for fishing in troubled waters in the Middle East.

The United States also talked about deploying a mobile force in the Middle East. However, talk was louder than action. On the other hand, the mobile force is based in Diego Garcia and has to rely on a special fleet for transportation. Thus, their actions cannot in the least be considered quick.

We are not optimistic about the United States' ability to deal with emergencies if anything happens in the Middle East. The main factor is that the Middle East countries have adopted a doubtful attitude toward the United States. Moreover, due to provocation of the Soviet Union, the Middle East countries have not effectively united nor have they made any preparations against Soviet expansionism.

The Soviet Union was relatively "quiet" in the preceding stage because it had to concentrate all forces to deal with the Polish issue. However, if the Soviet Union settles the Polish issue, new sparks will be seen at all times in the "hot spots" in northern and southern Africa and in the Middle East.

In light of global strategy, the Middle East and Africa are the strategic positions from which to envelop Western Europe, and are the producing areas of strategic resources. These two areas have rich oil resources and produce chromium, titanium, copper, cobalt and platinum, which are the essential materials for the manufacture of aircraft, tanks and explosives. If the Soviet Union or its appendage succeeds in getting these two areas under its control, the United States will undoubtedly become a bleeding giant if it is going to fight, simply because there will be no fuel for aircraft and tanks and the weapons will be supplied at a very slow rate. At present, due to a changed situation in southern Africa, the United States is running short of titanium, cobalt, tantalum and other metals, and thus, the time for producing combat planes is prolonged and the cost is rising.

Seeing this weak point of the United States, the Soviet Union deliberately deployed a mobile force in Africa, the objective of which is to check the United States' pace of arms expansion. The United States faces a great financial deficit and there are acute domestic differences over the issue of allocating funds for developing weapons. If the supply of the strategic resources to the United States is interrupted, the cost of manufacturing weapons will definitely skyrocket, and the United States will be thrown into a situation in which there are insufficient funds for military expenses. As a result of this, the military force of the United States can never overtake that of the Soviet Union.

The United States is in a passive strategic situation. If it still will not step up its ties with Third World countries and attach importance to their antihegemonist role, the world situation will be more complicated and chaotic and the sparks of the "hot spots," which the Soviet Union might take advantage of, will be ignited.

TA KUNG PAO ON TAIWAN REACTION TO YE PROPOSAL

HK070826 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 7 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Nine-Point Proposal Embodies Complete Sincerity"]

[Excerpts] On the eve of our National Day Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, gave a further exposition of our policies for the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland and the realization of peaceful reunification and made a nine-point proposal. This has evoked a good response at home and abroad.

Judging from the content of the proposal, no one who is free from prejudice can deny Beijing's sincerity. Before this offer, Beijing had adopted positive measures to facilitate the commerce, mail service and transportation between Taiwan and the mainland. Even though all aspects of the issues were taken into consideration, the nine-point proposal that was recently put forward is merely a suggestion and it can constitute a basis for negotiations between the two parties. Beijing hopes that the Taiwan authorities will take part in the negotiations between the CCP and the Kuomintang on an equal footing as soon as possible. This can begin if the Taiwan side sends someone to have contact and exchange opinions with it. It also welcomes any suggestion made by people of any nationality and from any circle and by any organization of the people in Taiwan through various channels and in various ways, so that everyone will take part in discussing the problems concerning his country. It is everybody's duty to promote the unity and unification of the state and nation. Therefore, everybody should make concerted efforts and contribute his wisdom to the common goal.

The Taiwan authorities still admit that the peaceful reunification of the country is a common desire of the people all over the country. Since we have a common goal, we should adopt some actual measures to realize it. Taiwan authorities' initial response to Beijing's proposal is the repetition of what they did in the past, alleging that it is a "united front trick" and putting forward some extremely impractical suggestions which have been made in such a boastful manner that even they themselves will not believe them. Beijing has not attached any prerequisites to the negotiations. The Taiwan side, however, put forward such a boastful prerequisite that it would have swallowed the whole of China first. Recently, some high-ranking officials in Taipei have still been shouting that they will "destroy communist tyranny," and that "the construction of the armed forces and the preparation for war is aimed at recovering the mainland." This side suggests negotiation, but the other side responds in a warlike manner. What kind of impression do the Taiwan authorities want to give to the people in the world? The unity and unification is a solemn and sacred cause for national resurgence. How can it be regarded as a trifling matter?

People do not expect that Taiwan will accept Beijing's proposal as soon as it is put forward. Such matters take time. As we all know, for over 30 years the two sides of the Taiwan Straits have been separated by artificial barriers and it is natural that the Kuomintang authorities in Taiwan, depressed by a heavy historical burden, cannot help being skeptical of any proposals put forward by Beijing. Nevertheless, they should not make an instant response opposing anything said by Beijing without making an analysis and thus developing a conditional reflex, a propensity for rejection and even negativism. The globe is always turning and everything in the world is developing. The situation has changed today both in Taiwan and on the mainland of our motherland and in the world. The constantly emerging new conditions claim that people catch up with the changing situation and solve new problems, and it is impracticable to stick to old ways. It was by no means an aimless action that Beijing put forward its proposal for peaceful reunification. It was based on the estimation that the proposal would be welcome by the Taiwan compatriots and was acceptable to the Taiwan authorities. People hope that the Taiwan authorities will make a careful study of the situation, weigh the pros and cons, consider the interests of the whole nation and give a proper response. It is urgent for us to meet the urgent demand of the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits for carrying out mutual communications and for family reunion and trade so as to further mutual understanding. Did not the Taiwan authorities say "the future of China should be based on the desire of the people throughout China?" This is perfectly true. However, how will you come to know the true desire of the 1 billion people on the mainland if you do not make visits to the mainland to exchange opinions and have dialogues with a cross section of the population. Besides the evidence of the bare facts that has already been laid before the, the Taiwan authorities can examine the sincerity of Beijing's proposal through contacts as further tests. Will it not show the insincerity of the Taiwan authorities in peaceful reunification and make people lose confidence in them, if they, being unwilling to make contacts, swear that the proposal is a so-called "trap" or "trick" and deny the sincerity of the other party?

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